







The Head-Hunters  
of  
Borneo

1878

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# THE HEAD-HUNTERS OF BORNEO.

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## CHAPTER I.

Introductory—An earthquake—A “universal provider”—Buitenzorg—The Native Agricultural School—Coffee worth more than gold—Rapid growth of eucalyptus—A princely Javanese artist—Nose-rubbing—A new theology—Samarang—Soerabaija—A mountain sanatorium—Raden Adi Patti Pandjie Tjokro Negro—Curious dyeing process—Fragile pottery—Powdered women—A tragic dance—Chinese traders—Celestial cemeteries—Curious customs in Bali.

IN these days of railways and ocean steamers, whose times of departure and arrival on a journey round the world may be calculated as closely as those of a well-appointed coach on a hundred-mile stage forty years ago, a voyage to the East Indies *via* the Suez Canal is marked by few adventures or remarkable incidents. Such as they are, so many travellers have experienced the perils or pleasures of a voyage to the East, and so many pens have described them, that it would be vain repetition for me to attempt to give in an introductory chapter even the slightest sketch of the period between my departure from Southampton and my arrival at Batavia. The stories of the tossing in the Bay of Biscay, the call at the historic “Rock,” the run down the blue Mediterranean past the island fortress of Malta, the slow progress through the Suez Canal, the horrors of the “Middle Passage” through the Red Sea, the passing call at that other outpost of the British Empire, Aden, the view of the lovely island of Ceylon, and the ultimate landing at Batavia or Padang,—have they not all been written in the Books of the Chronicles of travellers without number? Why should I, then, pause to tell an oft-told tale, while my object is to record events that occurred in less familiar scenes, in some of the bye-paths of travel in the Malay Archipelago?

Suffice it then, for the present, to say that I arrived at Batavia—no matter how—on the 5th June, 1879, and took up my quarters at the Java Hotel, whose worthy hostess, Mrs. Spaanderman, was doing her best to accommodate in comfort an unusually large number of visitors, whose demands strained the resources of the establishment to their utmost.

The day closed eventfully. While the visitors were making the best of that *mauvais quart d'heure* during which the sound of the dinner-bell is anxiously awaited, making believe to read, sipping the national beverage of gin-and-bitters, smoking, chatting, and otherwise killing time, the chairs under the verandah began suddenly to dance, whether empty or not; and while most of us were in doubt whether we were the subjects of some huge practical joke an equally sudden arrest of the movement, following one still more pronounced, forced upon us the conviction that we were experiencing a shock of earthquake. The first impulse was to rush from the building; but before we could do so a third *tremblement* again set the chairs rattling, while the gas flickered as if under a strong wind, although the air was quite still. The sensation was somewhat similar to that experienced in a small boat when it meets the wash from a steamer in a narrow stream. Fortunately no damage was done, and no further disturbance occurred, but the event afforded ample food for conversation during dinner. Some of the company had been witnesses of the recent violent earthquakes at Tjandjoer, only fifty miles distant, and gave most interesting descriptions of the terrible scenes enacted there. For more than two months the whole island, with the two volcanoes at its opposite extremities in violent eruption, and acting as safety-valves, was subject to violent shocks, of which Tjandjoer seemed to be the centre. The town was partially destroyed, and many people were hurried to a sudden and awful death amid the falling ruins.

In order to place myself right with my readers, I will at once explain that, if placed in true chronological order, the two parts of my book would be reversed. It was during a visit to Sumatra, in 1878-9, to make collections of the fauna of the western part of that island, that I received a commission from the Dutch Govern-

## *An Enterprising Chinese Trader.*

ment to proceed to Borneo and explore the south-eastern portion of that great island; and, as the results of that journey proved more important than those of my journeyings in Sumatra, I have determined to describe the second expedition first.

I was now consequently at Batavia, to receive final instructions for my journey in Borneo from Mr. Stortenbeker, Director of the Educational Department. I was to leave Batavia on the 20th June by steamer for Soerabaija, where I was to be furnished with letters of introduction to the Sultan of Koetei; and then proceed to Macassar to confer with the Governor, who was formerly Resident at Bandjermasin.

The next few days were devoted to the necessary preparations, and to the purchase of stores and provisions for the journey. For these, recourse was had to the store or shop of Lo Po Sing, the principal Chinese merchant of Batavia, who seemed to rival a certain well-known London tradesman in his claim to the title of "Universal Provider." Medicines, tinned provisions of all kinds, clothes and clothing materials of every description, were furnished by this enterprising Celestial, who, in his anxiety to show the vast resources of his establishment, took care that no article that was by any possibility indispensable, or utterly useless, to a traveller like myself should be forgotten.

My greatest difficulty was in engaging servants. The very idea of venturing into the territory of the Head-hunters of Borneo was enough to cool the ardour of those who otherwise professed to be most anxious to accompany me. The offer of high wages, so high as to amount to a positive bribe, was of no avail. Malays, Dutch, half-breeds, Chinese, all valued their heads too highly to risk them among the Dyaks of Borneo. Even the superintendent of police, who might be supposed to be acquainted with all the desperadoes of the place, and who very kindly assisted me in my search, failed to find any one enterprising enough, and in other respects suitable, to accompany me. So in the end I had to take my chance of finding servants at Soerabaija or Macassar.

The remainder of my time was occupied by a short trip inland. At Buitenzorg,<sup>1</sup> where the celebrated botanical gardens are situated,

<sup>1</sup> Buitenzorg = *Sans Souci*.

I had an interview with the Governor-General of Sumatra, Mr. Van Lansberge, an ardent entomologist, and probably the highest living authority on the *coleoptera* of the Malay Archipelago. From this wide field he had formed a magnificent collection of insects, some of them of most beautiful colours and strange forms, and of remarkable size.

Buitenzorg is connected by rail with Batavia, and among the more recent of the many evidences of progress in this part of Java is the Native Agricultural School, founded in 1876, with experimental gardens—not to be confounded with the beautiful botanical gardens—attached. In the school, lectures are given by competent European botanists, and in the gardens lessons are given in practical planting or farming, while, in a museum adjoining, are models of European and American implements. Dr. Scheffer, since dead, was the first Director of this invaluable institution. He told me he found the natives most apt pupils; and under his management the school has proved a great boon to them, and of immenso value to the agricultural interests of the colony.

Useful plants and trees from all parts of the world are collected, and experimentally grown in the gardens, their nature and habit of growth carefully studied and exemplified, and seeds or cuttings distributed to those who are willing to take up their cultivation. At the same time the modern methods of agriculture are adapted to the requirements of the soil and climate of the country, and explained to the native planters and others. The native mode of culture consists simply in scratching the earth, scattering a few seeds, and waiting for the harvest; or in the still more simple course of merely collecting such produce as the bounty of nature has placed within reach. But the wealth of the Dutch East India Colonies has not been realized by such measures as these. Skilled planting and organized cropping have been taught, and science has been introduced, to increase the profusion of nature's products. The result is that the resources of the country are being multiplied a hundredfold.

At the time of my visit great excitement existed in regard to the introduction of the Liberian coffee plant. At the first public sale by auction of seeds, single beans had realized the almost fabulous

*Coffee worth its Weight in Gold.*

price of two and a half florins (4s. 2d. sterling). The reports of the wonderfully prolific nature of the Liberian coffee plant had excited the curiosity of the Javanese planters; and the *furore* was intensified by the recent outbreak in the Java plantations of the Ceylon coffee leaf disease (*hemileia vastatrix*), against which the Liberian variety was said to be proof. Some of the coffee plantations were already seriously affected by this destructive disease, the leaves having changed their natural deep lustrous green colour for a murky yellow hue—infallible sign of the existence of the fungus pest. In the experimental gardens at Buitenzorg were 12,000 young plants grown from Liberian seed—all of them so far appearing healthy enough. Among other experimental crops growing here were sugar canes, Bengal grass—the produce of which is too rich for horses if eaten alone, but forms an excellent fodder for cattle—maize, rice of various kinds, vanilla, cocoa, and chinchona. Cocoa is already being grown with success on many private estates, the produce realizing as much as seventy florins (5l. 16s.) per picol.<sup>2</sup> All the plantations were in excellent condition, with the exception of the chinchona, which looked sickly on account of the heat. At Sindanglaya, however, some twenty miles inland, lying at a considerable altitude, beyond the great Magamendu Pass, I subsequently saw a thriving plantation: the temperature there is much lower than on the sea-coast.

Among the more remarkable specimens of exotic plants growing at the Experimental Gardens at Buitenzorg were a number of eucalypti, the produce of seeds obtained from Timor. Although seedlings only two years old, these trees had already attained the height of twenty feet. Much good is anticipated from the introduction of these trees, on account of their power of absorbing or counteracting malaria, and it is proposed to make large plantations of them at the less salubrious settlements in the Dutch East Indies.

During my stay at Buitenzorg I made the acquaintance of Raden Saleh, the princely Javanese artist, whose reputation as a painter is greater even in Europe than in his native country. The pleasant impressions which I have retained of my interviews with this true nature's painter have been intensified by the melancholy intelligence

<sup>2</sup> One picol = 136 lbs. avoirdupois.



of his death, which I received soon after my return to Europe. Raden Saleh was born in Samarang in 1814. He visited Europe in order to complete his studies, receiving his early education in Holland, but developing his taste for art under the influence of the galleries of Dresden. There he met several German notabilities, with whom he remained all his life on terms of friendship. His reminiscences of European life and habits of thought made a strong impression on his character, and, on the foundation of the superstitious nature of his race, raised the superstructure of the curious beliefs which he maintained and gave expression to in after-life.

When I saw him he was plainly dressed in Javanese style, with a loose green-and-black-striped silk jacket, a dark coloured sarong,\* and a *detta* or turban on his head. The features were strongly marked—*markirte züge*, as the Germans would say—the eyes full of vivacity, and the forehead not so flat as in the Javanese generally, but more rounded: as he remarked of himself, “there is Arabian blood in me.” Speaking with a certain force, he entered freely into conversation, and talked without reserve of his life, his tastes, his religious feelings. “Europe,” he exclaimed, “is for me a heaven on earth.” For the Dutch he had a great admiration, intensified, as he was honest enough to admit, by the grant of a pension of five hundred florins a month—“and I do nothing for it.” He thought no people were better calculated than the Dutch to govern Java and the Javanese, who were happy under their *régime*—an opinion in which all acquainted with Dutch character and politics and the history of the Dutch settlements in the East will coincide.

The Javanese, as is well-known, are born gamblers; no event is too trivial or too important to excite their gambling propensities; but Raden Saleh hated their gambling as he hated their custom of nose-rubbing in salutations. His European education had taught him to prefer the Western custom of kissing—especially where a lady was concerned—to the native habit of bringing two noses into contact, and keeping opposite lips two nose-lengths apart!

\* A coloured cloth fastened round the waist, forming a sort of petticoat, almost universally worn by both Malays and Dyaks.

Turning to the Bible and religious belief, he said, "There is no paper manufacture in heaven! My thoughts are quite at variance with the doctrines of the native priests. I don't agree with them. When we die, God does not ask our religion, but what we have done. Still I despise no religion. Sects," he continued, "in religion are the result of different tastes among different people. When I shake hands with a monarch my touch is cold, but with all respect due to his position. When I shake hands with a beggar, I feel in my heart his poor estate, considering we are all alike before God, that we are all God's servants." He said he had influence with the Javanese on account of his "humanity." "When I die," he uttered with a loud voice and a smile upon his face, "there will never be another Raden Saleh—no, never."

The heart of this prince, painter, and philosopher was certainly in his art studies. He showed me many of his pictures, which displayed great talent, and wonderful skill in the expression of truthful feeling.

He was then engaged on a portrait of the Governor-General, for the official residence at Batavia, but his best efforts were in hunting scenes, although he had a passionate taste for natural scenery. "When I see a beautiful landscape," he said, "I ponder over it, and admire it more than the interior of the most magnificent cathedral, because the landscape was made by the Creator Himself." He had presented many of his paintings to European sovereigns, from several of whom he had received decorations. He was especially proud of an autograph letter from the Emperor of Germany, in which that venerable monarch thanked him in flattering terms for a picture from his brush, at the same time conferring upon him the Crown Order of the second class.

Alas for frank, genial, simple, albeit vain and dogmatic Saleh! He probably never wilfully did anybody any harm, and, if his name is not connected with any very distinguished achievement, he at least did much to foster the love of the beautiful among his fellow-countrymen, and assisted by his example and enthusiasm in making known the grandeur of the scenery of his native land. Java is highly favoured by nature with a profusion of all that tends to make the gorgeousness of tropical landscapes: mountains

and valleys, rivers and waterfalls, tall trees and many-coloured flowers and shrubs with foliage of infinite variety; and Raden Saleh's pencil could convey the colour and spirit of these with remarkable fidelity.

He leaves behind him a charming young widow, a Javanese princess, daughter of the Sultan of Djokja.

On the 20th June I left Batavia for Soerabaija in the S.S. "Prins Alexander." Amongst the passengers was Mr. James Waddell, Superintendent Engineer to the large fleet of the Nederland Indian Steamship Company, whose memory will always be endeared to me by the recollection of his great hospitality, and of many acts of kindness which he showed to me during my stay in Soerabaija.

The voyage past the beautiful volcanic shores of the island of Java was full of interest, the scenery along the coast being very grand. At Samarang we had the opportunity of landing, the vessel staying there for twenty-four hours, which, however, we were unable to turn to much advantage in sight-seeing, as heavy rain began to fall as we landed, and the views inland were obscured by thick mist. Next day, however, we had a fine view of Smeru, an active volcano, and the highest mountain in Java, 12,500 feet above the level of the sea.

On the 24th the steamer dropped anchor in the roads of Soerabaija. I passed the first night as the guest of Mr. Waddell, at his residence at Gedong Doro; and the next day, at the invitation of Mr. Connington, I went to Priggen, a favourite resort on the slope of the Arjoeno mountain, thirty-two miles from the port. There is a railway for twenty miles of the distance, passing through flat, uninteresting, but fertile country, devoted to rice-fields and sugar-plantations, with here and there large sugar-mills, indicating the progress which this industry has made in the country. The next stage of the journey had to be performed in a dog-cart, driven in Javanese style, *i.e.* at full gallop; the driving of the Javanese is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, for they drive furiously. The six miles were covered in half an hour; and then, as the ground began rapidly to rise, we exchanged the chariot for nimble, but sure-footed ponies, by whose help we accomplished the re-

mainder of our journey in little more than an hour. From the hill-side a splendid view was obtained of the rich alluvial plain over which we had just passed, with the sea beyond, out of which rose the rich, undulating island of Madoera.

The altitude of the settlement of Priggen is about 1700 feet; the climate is bracing and healthy, affording a pleasant retreat from the enervating effects of the high temperature and moist air of the low-lying shores. Near Priggen is an interesting cascade, of no great width, but falling 150 feet in perpendicular height, without a break.

Having seen the sights of this pleasant place, I returned to the town to have an audience of the Regent of Soerabaija, Raden Adi Patti Pandjie Tjokro Negoro, and solicit the favour of letters of introduction to the Sultan of Koetei, to whose son his eldest daughter is married.

On arriving at the Residency, three doors leading out on to the spacious verandah were opened, and I was ushered into a large, marble-paved saloon, handsomely furnished in European style. Presently the Regent entered, and the Controlleur, Mr. Van Meverden, who accompanied me as the representative of the Dutch Government, introduced me to him. He is a man of about forty years of age, handsome, and with quite European manners. I told him the object of my visit, and he said he would be glad to give letters of introduction to the Sultan of Koetei, as well as to his son-in-law, and would send them to-morrow. During the conversation two of his sons came in. One, a lad of perhaps eighteen, who conversed fluently in English, had been three years near Manchester, and had only lately returned. The other was a charming, handsome, lively little boy of eight summers, whose beauty was enhanced by his fair complexion, which was very light for a Javanese. He spoke Dutch, and entered into conversation with natural grace and freedom, his large, luminous eyes beaming with delight as he mounted a diminutive pony, no bigger than a Newfoundland dog, which was brought into the saloon for our edification.

The Regent receives a salary from the Dutch Government of 1200 florins (100*l.*) a month, besides certain percentages on coffee, with

a free residence, and exemption from taxes. Still he complained that his allowance was not enough, for, like all natives of high rank in Java, he had a great entourage to support. Besides paid servants and courtiers, a large circle of relations made a heavy call upon him. Not only had he his "mother and his sisters, and his cousins and his aunts" to provide for, as well as sisters-in-law by the dozen, and half-cousins by the score; but he had to maintain a numerous array of wives, with their children. The two sons just referred to had fourteen brothers and sisters, or half-brothers and sisters.

Under the guidance of Mr. Waddell I had excellent opportunities of seeing all the sights of Soerabaija, for, notwithstanding the muddy state of the *kampongs*, or native quarters, he insisted on accompanying me to every point of interest. The principal industry among the women is the making of coloured prints, called *Battikken*. Seated on a low footstool, with a small fire by their side, on which is placed a pot containing wax, the women hold before them a large square frame or stretcher, resting on four wheels, which serves as an easel for a piece of unbleached calico. On this material the artist draws imaginary designs in endless variety—not with pencil or brush, but with a curious instrument consisting of a tiny copper pot or vessel, fitted on one side with a fine, sharp-pointed tube, and on the other with a straight handle. The pot or reservoir being filled with wax, this curious drawing instrument is placed on the fire till the contents are melted, when a design is drawn on the sheet of calico with the point of the tube, from which runs the melted wax, hardening as it touches the cloth. When the design is complete, the cloth is put into a tub of dye, those parts to which the wax adheres not taking the colour, while the rest of the fabric is dyed to the desired tint.

If it is desired to have several colours in the cloth, portions of the wax are removed from time to time, according to the pattern, and the cloth dipped in different dyes, care being taken to protect each time with a coating of wax all those parts which have been already dyed, or which have to be dipped in a different colour. The effect of the cloths thus treated is very pretty, many of the designs being both quaint in idea and clever in execution.

As in almost every other native industry, whether in the East or the West, imitation is going on in this branch too. The European merchants employ Chinamen to draw the Javanese patterns on paper, and these are forwarded to Manchester or Switzerland, to be reproduced on the cloth by machinery, thousands of yards at a time. The difference between the hand-drawn and the machine-made cloths is easily distinguished. The native work is rougher, and the artistic effect better; but the best way is to smell the cloth, for the waxy scent never seems to leave the real battiks, however often they are washed. The greater cheapness of the machine-made article has not so far ruined this national industry, for all the better classes of Javanese, as well as Europeans, prefer to buy native cloth, although it is considerably dearer. I have seen battikken used for sarongs sold for twenty-five or thirty florins, which, in a stranger's eyes, would hardly look worth one tenth of that price.

In another kampong nothing but pottery and bricks were being manufactured. As every European house has a collection of plants, flower-pots have a ready sale. The native pottery work is very brittle, and falls to pieces with a slight knock, owing to its not being burnt sufficiently long, and to the fires not being hot enough. Still the natives, like more civilized and "skilled" workmen nearer home, see the advantage of not making their pottery-ware too strong, for were the pots to last too long it would not be "good for trade."

The girls, women, and children powder their faces with rice powder (*poudre de riz*), not merely for the sake of beautifying themselves, but to prevent perspiration by artificially closing the pores of the skin with the powder. European ladies who are addicted to the free use of powder, and who doubt this effect of the practice, should see the faces of the powdered Javanese women. On the fair skin of a European the presence of powder, clogging the minute openings in the skin, is not noticed; but on the yellowish-brown ground of a Javanese woman's face the snow-white specks of powder are easily distinguishable. The effect is very curious, and reminded me of the ochred and powdered face of a clown in a circus.

One evening I went in company with the Whodono (the officer next in rank to the Regent) to hear and see a *gamallang* and *tandak*, that is, a native music-band and dancers. During my travels in Sumatra I had occasion to see many dancers—who were all men, as the Malay women never dance. Here, however, in Java, both sexes join in the pastime. The performance took place under a covered “tent.” The poles supporting the roof, which consisted of a stuffed mattress, were painted white with red stripes, and the sides of the tent were of calico similarly striped. The band consisted of twenty-four performers, the instruments comprising drums, fiddles, tom-toms, cymbals, harmonicons, &c. The “guests,” who, by the way, had to pay for the invitation, numbered about fifty. There was a slightly raised platform occupied by the dancers and musicians; the first dancer was a girl, dressed in a red-striped sarong and a violet *sleudang* or shawl across the right shoulder, with natural flowers in her hair, scented like jasmine, gold bangles round her arms, several diamond rings ornamenting her tiny fingers, and diamond earrings; a broad silver belt to uphold the sarong, completed the list of her ornaments. The girl threw herself into different attitudes, and the dancing was rather a series of gesticulations than the graceful bodily movements which Europeans associate with the name. She took a red shawl and twisted it round her waist and arms, occasionally chanting a few words, and sometimes covering her face up to the eyes with the shawl. The greater part of the performance, however, consisted of merely twisting her fingers and hands in such positions as to make them appear out of joint. The dance was supposed to represent some tragical history; after the girl had finished her act, three others came on dressed in a similar fashion, and they were presently joined by two men. The gesticulations were the same as before, with the difference that, several glasses of gin-and-bitters having been served to the performers, they now began to shout louder, and gesticulate more violently; eventually the two men kissed, *à la Javanaise*, the two female dancers. As the Whodono told me that if we stayed longer we should be compelled to dance, I thought the best thing we could do was to depart at this stage of the performance.

Here, as everywhere else in the East, the Chinamen are numerous and form the great majority of the business people. I bought some additional goods for my journey, especially a quantity of beads and buttons for the Dyaks, at the Chinese *tokos* (stores), and found every article much cheaper than in any European shop; the Chinaman's principle seems to be "small profits and quick returns." His staff is cheaper, and his living far less expensive than is the case with the European traders. John Chinaman's dress again is very inexpensive:—a white loose jacket, a pair of wide dark-coloured trousers, both of some thin material, and a pair of felt shoes. Near the harbour are immense fish-ponds belonging to Chinamen, the produce of which forms a considerable portion of their diet. The greatest luxury a Chinaman has is a fine carriage and pair of good horses; the handsomest turnouts in Soerabaija belong to the wealthy Chinamen. Their houses are nicely furnished, grotesque to the European eye, it is true, though the Oriental style seems to be at the height of fashion in England just now.

There are many Chinese cemeteries in Soerabaija, irregularly scattered in and about the town, and covering a large area of land. The Chinese display the deepest veneration for the dead, and each departed Celestial is allotted a very large space of ground to rest in. The Chinamen are the principal source of profit to the Dutch Government, as they are the opium farmers. The contractor for Soerabaija Residency has to pay 1000 florins (90*l.*) per day to the Government, while in Kediri the enormous rental of 80,000 florins a month is paid for the monopoly of this trade.

The "Schout," or Superintendent of Police, to whom I applied for some servants to accompany me to Borneo, succeeded in engaging three lads, good wages and three months' advance being the best terms on which their services could be secured: and on Thursday morning, 3rd July, I left Soerabaija in the steamer "Baron Mackay," for Macassar. Up to the last moment I was in trepidation lest Ali, Sariman, and Siden should fail to appear on board at the time of starting, for it is a common occurrence for servants who have secured an advance to run away, and indulge their native propensity for gambling with the money;



when once they have disappeared in any of the *dessa* (villages), there is no chance of getting them back. I was fortunate, however, in this respect, and my three attendants came on board together just as I was giving up all hope of seeing them.

The following day we arrived at Bali Bolélèng, the chief port of Bali Island. The steamer anchored close to the shore, and I took the opportunity of landing to examine the place. The town is situated close to a small river or creek: the great bulk of the houses are low dirty structures of mud and brick; black pigs, goats, and dogs run about the streets, and have free *entrée* to the houses, where they seem just as much at home as the Irishman's proverbial lodger. The women do all the trading. Their dress consists merely of a sarong fastened round the waist. The coiffure is the same as in Java and Sumatra, the hair being allowed to grow to its full length, and twisted round in a knot. The chief cultivation is rice and coffee, the latter of inferior quality, and worth only from twenty-five to thirty florins the picol. I saw a number of men coming into town, leading ponies laden with rice, with women, young and old, following, carrying on their heads baskets containing coffee.

Close to the town was a curious Balinese temple, merely a square enclosure surrounded by a red brick wall, falling into ruins. Entering through a high narrow gateway, the arch of which was carved with rough designs of various animal forms, I observed in the centre of the opposite wall a structure consisting of a shed with an attap roof supported by two carved tigers, and a red brick floor. This was the high altar, and on each side of this "altar" were a number of smaller ones. In the middle of the square stood an old tree, the "Varingin" (*ficus religiosa*), sacred to the Balinese; a little to the left was a large pool of muddy water. The majority of the population in the island profess the Hindoo religion, but there are many curious customs in Bali connected with their religious rites which have been grafted on to the original ceremonies. The people have an ancient literature, and a calendar of their own with thirty-five days to the month, and but six months to the year; though some Balinese assert that this period comprises only half a year. Again, the year is divided into thirty *woekoes* or weeks of seven days, and the day and night are

divided into eight hours each, reckoning from sunrise to sunset and from sunset to sunrise respectively. Tigers and wild cattle are plentiful in the island; the latter keep up in the hills, but the former are often shot from boats, when, towards sunset, they come down to the river-side to drink.

The captain bought a few black pigs and a couple of cows before we left. The cattle are a small breed, and cost from 18 to 20 florins (nearly 2*l.*) a head, but form an article of export. The pigs cost 4 dollars (16*s.*) each, a price certainly out of all proportion to that of the cattle. As the pigs were being tied together, their squealing protestations brought down their late associates, who manifested a wonderful affection, and not only showed their sympathy by joining in chorus, but actually followed the coolies who carried the pigs down to the water's edge. When their comrades were in the boat, they quietly turned round, and went back unconcernedly to their homes.

The steamer left in the evening, and arrived at Macassar on Sunday, 6th of July.

## CHAPTER II.

Macassar—Its markets and produce—Abnormal nail-growth—Troublesome servants—A visit to Ghoo—A sporting Rajah—Deserters—A cruise along Celebes shores—A slave nest—Fast on a mudbank—Custom-house officers at Pelaroeng—Arrival at Samarinda—My Chinese host—Undesirable neighbours—The Living associate with the Dead—Floating houses—Important officials—Turtle eggs—A Chinese bill of fare—Tame orang utans.

MACASSAR is one of the oldest and most important commercial settlements in the East Indies. The town, built on a large plain, is divided into three parts, called "Kampong Baroe" (the new village), "Kampong Malajoe" (the Malay village), and "Kampong Boegis" (the Boegis village). In the first, which is the European settlement, the streets are broad and straight, crossing each other at right angles, and lined with fine avenues of trees. On the seaward side the town is defended by the Fort Rotterdam, outside which and running parallel with the beach are a number of bamboo huts, whose occupants I was informed all get a living by fishing. Nowhere in the East have I seen such a vast quantity and strange variety of fish as were in the market at Macassar. There were dozens of different kinds, of all shapes, and sizes, and colours. A large export trade is done in dried, smoked, and salted fish. A small fish (a species of *Engraulis*) is prepared somewhat like anchovies, and exported in large quantities under the name of *red fish*. It makes one of the many different agreeable ingredients in the popular dish of rice and curry. The natives also consume locally a large quantity of fish, sometimes "fresh," but more often in a putrid state.

The principal street, where all the warehouses and shops are situated, runs along the beach for more than two miles. Beginning at the southern end are a row of white-washed brick stores,

mostly belonging to Chinese traders. Spread out in front of the premises in nearly every case are many hundredweight of *trepang*, or *bêche-de-mer* (*Holothuria*, sea-slug), which are being dried in the sun previous to shipment. By degrees the brick houses give place to rudely constructed bamboo sheds or huts, occupied by Boegis, *i. e.* natives of Celebes, most of whom are traders, chiefly dealing in the daily necessities—rice, fish, fruit, and fowls. Bird-fanciers' shops are not wanting, in which large assortments of talking parrots are offered for sale; and at short distances apart are open shops or workrooms, in which women may be seen weaving the well-known Macassar cloths. Towards the northern end of the street a large boat-building industry is carried on, where vessels of considerable size and of curious shapes are constructed by the native workmen, such as "*prahoe betripangs*" (for the trepang fisheries); "*padoeakans*," "*sampangs*," and others, all bearing different names, and designed for special services.

I noticed several peculiarities amongst the Boegis women; one very common practice is to let the nail on the left thumb grow to an abnormal length, over one inch beyond the tip.\* This inconvenient growth is considered an ornament, and is protected by a neatly-plaited cover, called "*sarong koekoe*."<sup>1</sup> The women also shave the hair from the forehead when it grows too low, and covers the forehead too much; and they paint the eye-lashes and eye-brows black.

\* The day after my arrival I paid an official visit to the Governor, Mr. Tromp, to hand him my letter of introduction, and consult him about my journey to Koetei. He did not think the zoological results would be rich, and he laid great stress on the drought which had visited both the east coast of Borneo and Celebes during the year 1877-8. As for making the overland journey to Bandjermasin, he smiled at the idea, and did not think it possible, the natives in the interior of Koetei being dangerous and hostile. Mr. Tromp kindly furnished me with a letter of introduction to the Sultan of Koetei.

Here I already began to have some trouble with the three

<sup>1</sup> *Sarong* = cover: *koekoe* = nail.

servants I had engaged at Soerabaija. Two of them came to me and asked for money, a request which I thought very unreasonable, as only a week ago I had given them three months' advance. They said they had given their wives nearly all the money, with the exception of some with which clothes had been bought. Knowing the gambling propensities of the Javanese, I refused to give them any more, but offered to buy for them anything they wanted. They did not seem very pleased with this proposal, but asked me to buy some tobacco for them. I engaged here—also under three months' advance of wages—a Boegis lad, named Laban, who turned out to be the most dirty, lazy, cowardly, and troublesome fellow I ever came across.

While staying in Macassar I had the opportunity of paying a visit, accompanied by the Assistant Resident, Mr. Bensbach, to the Rajah of Ghoea, whose territory begins only half an hour's drive from the town. The short journey was performed in grand style, for Mr. Tromp very kindly placed at our disposal his four-in-hand, which the brave little native horses rolled along as if coaches were of every day occurrence in Celebes. The Rajah is reputed to be worth eight and a half million guilders (about 700,000*l.*), all of which are popularly believed to be stored in hard cash in his palace. His fortune has been chiefly amassed by a monopoly of the coffee trade in his territory. He buys the produce at from fifteen to twenty florins per picol, and sells it again to the Macassar merchants at a profit of about 100 per cent. But neither "Rajah" nor "Palace" bore out in appearance the reputation of wealth or grandeur. The palace was a large bamboo structure, elevated, like the rest of the native dwellings, on posts, some ten or twelve feet above the ground. The owner was a feeble-looking old man, whose beauty was entirely spoiled by the protruding lower lip, which was bulged out of all shape by the long-continued habit—practised, perhaps, during at least fifty of the sixty-two years of his life—of packing his "quid," when sirih-chewing, in front of his teeth. The old man was evidently very ill, and spoke in a very low tone of voice; so that, as he was a little deaf into the bargain, conversation was not very easily carried on. After the usual introductions we were asked to be seated, and the Rajah, in deference to the custom of

his white visitors, elevated himself on a chair, on which he sat cross legged, instead of taking his usual seat on the floor.

The aspect of the audience-chamber and its occupants was picturesque, if ludicrous. On one side of a table sat the old Rajah, perched on his chair, clothed in blue striped sarong and loose jacket, with a pretty cap on his head, neatly woven of various fibres and fitted with a rim of gold. The Crown Prince and half-a-dozen other princes, wearing a similar cap or coronet, with a sarong round the waist and a kris, or dagger, attached, but the rest of the body bare, squatted on the floor, each with his large silver-gilt sirih-box, and a huge brass spittoon in their midst; here, there, and everywhere, flitting about like brown butterflies, were a swarm of naked children, while through an open door could be seen a number of women, mostly slaves, some of whom presently came forward to hand round coffee and cakes. Against the wall facing the entrance stood what I at first took for a "throne," but which Mr. Bensbach subsequently explained was a bedstead, specially erected in honour of one of the Rajah's daughters, who had lately been married. The bedstead was covered with red cloth; on the vallance in front were painted two crocodiles, between which was the representation of a crowned being. The tester, or canopy, was supported by eight bamboos. On the bed itself were no less than eight short pillows, and one long one—known familiarly to all travellers in the East under the name of a "Dutch wife." On a large baulk of timber supporting the roof were hung a number of stags' horns, trophies of the chase in the Rajah's deer forest. One of his favourite amusements is deer-stalking; all Boegis are fond of hunting the deer on horseback; they are splendid horsemen. Speaking of hunting, his Highness said he remembered Mr. Wallace, who went out deer hunting one day with him. Along one side of the room was a long row of wicker covers, or cages, under each of which stood a fighting-cock, keeping up a continual chorus. These birds are another indication of the sporting proclivities of the old Rajah and his sons. The principal cock-fights take place on Sundays, and he was very anxious that I should pay him a visit on the next Sunday, when I should be able to select a bird, and bet on its chance of success.

On the 14th July I left Macassar in the steamer "Karang,"

Capt. Steurs, for Samarinda, minus two of my men, Ali and Siden, who had at last taken it into their heads that their skulls were too valuable to risk among the bloodthirsty Dyaks of Borneo. Sariman, the only one of the trio I had engaged in Soerabaija who remained true to me, told me of their intended desertion, but not till just as the steamer was starting, when it was too late to do more than send a polite note to the chief constable, recommending the runaways to his particular attention.

The weather was lovely ; not a breath of wind ruffled the surface of the ocean as the steamer kept its course close along the shores of Celebes, of whose mountain-range a splendid view was afforded.

At Paré Paré we stayed for an hour, and the vessel was at once surrounded by a numerous fleet of native canoes, laden with cocoa nuts and bananas.

This is a regular slave nest. Good-looking young girls fetch from twenty to fifty guilders each. I went ashore in a canoe, and paid my respects to the Rajah, a mild-looking man over seventy years of age, who lived in a miserable bamboo structure, by courtesy styled a palace. He was ill, but received me in audience, and I found him supported on cushions, with an old wife of his poulticing his forehead with some green clay-like mixture. The old Rajah was not equal to talking much, and when I asked for specimens of native workmanship, he called a number of women out of their seclusion, who brought neatly-made boxes of coloured straw, plaited into regular patterns. Some of these I bought for a dollar apiece, and a drawing of one is given in Plate 20, Fig. 5. While bargaining with the men for some *toemba* (lances) and knives, I was warned by the bell of the steamer that it was time to depart. On getting on board I found as fellow-passengers some forty or fifty Boegis traders, all with a quantity of their famous cloth which they were taking to Koetei for sale.

The next day was passed in slowly steaming towards the coast of Borneo. On the 16th we sighted Koetei, and soon afterwards entered the delta of the river Mahakkam, its low-lying banks thickly clothed with forests. Navigation was difficult owing to the multitude of shifting channels, and at times we came so close in shore that the great leaves of the nipa palms brushed us as we

passed. Incessantly were the captain's orders, uttered and passed from mouth to mouth in Malay, changed as the vessel was turned now to the right, now to the left. Keenly was the look-out kept for possible shoals ahead; but, notwithstanding all precautions, about midday, just as we were within hail of our destination, Pelaroeng, the steamer went softly, quietly, but fast into a mud bank. All efforts to get her off were in vain, and we had to wait till Nature, the all-powerful goddess, came to our assistance in the person of the Flood-tide. Eventually, after four hours' delay, the vessel was lifted from the bed of mud, and in a few minutes we were off Pelaroeng.

As soon as the anchor was down a large prau with covered cabin came alongside, bringing the Sabandar or Harbour-Master, with several customs officers. Now began a general over-hauling of goods; bales of cloth were unpacked and carefully inspected by the zealous officials, who noted down their contents and the estimated value of the goods, together with the names of the owners, and demanded immediate payment of the ten per cent. import duty.

Fortunately I escaped this ordeal. My commission under the Dutch Government was sufficient to allow my goods to pass free. The captain advised me to proceed in the steamer to Samarinda, an hour further up the river, whither he was going in search of a cargo, and, as I had a letter of introduction to a Chinese merchant there, I decided to avail myself of his offer. The broad river was now nearly full, it being nearly high tide, and ten miles' run up stream was accomplished without incident.

Kwé Ké Hiang received me most cordially, storing my baggage in his warehouse, and telling me all the news of the place. Of Koetei, generally, he gave a very bad account. The Malays altogether were a pack of thieves, while the Boegis would occasionally enliven the proceedings by running a-muck generally after their custom; as for the interior, the Dyaks were perfect savages and inveterate Head-Hunters. Altogether the good Chinaman's narrative was forcible, and the picture he drew of the country graphic and interesting if not prepossessing; and on the first night of my visit to Koetei my ideas were not of a sort likely to foster the most pleasant dreams.



Samarinda, the chief trading-port of Koetei, is situated at the mouth of the Mahakkam, and occupies a considerable area on both banks of the river, which is here nearly a mile wide.

That portion of the town which lies on the right bank is inhabited by Boegis of whom a large settlement has existed here for many years; they are in great force here and have at their head a "kapitan" or chief, whose rank is officially recognized by the Sultan of Koetei. That potentate, indeed, through his agents, has induced a large number of Boegis to settle at Samarinda, and also in other parts of his territory, by promising greater advantages than they possess in their original home at Celebes, and every month sees a further influx of new arrivals. There is little doubt that the Boegis have been wise in their generation and chosen the better part in seeking the protection of the Sultan of Koetei, as they are much oppressed by the unreasonable taxes imposed by the Rajahs in their native country, and made the subjects of a harassing slave-trade, all the less endurable because surreptitiously carried on. I have spoken to many of these people but never yet heard one of them express a wish to return to Celebes. With their greater liberty and their annually increasing numbers they are, however, assuming too much power in Koetei, and, as they are a treacherous race, they will probably one day turn round and bite the hand that has fed them. Indeed they have already made an attempt to gain the upper hand at Samarinda, and for a time established a semi-independence, refusing to admit the authority of the Sultan and his Government. They are, however, apparently acquiescent in the present state of affairs, being permitted the administration of their own local laws called "Towadjoe."

The Boegis have an ugly habit of suddenly giving way to an uncontrollable fit of rabid fury, known as "amok," generally prompted by jealousy. If one of these amiable people is put out by any little domestic difficulty, or by any other cause, he is seized with the "amok" fever. "Running-a-muck" is the nearest English equivalent (curiously enough, as similar in sound as in meaning) for the native term. Friend or foe, man or woman, old or young, it makes little difference to the apparently demented savage whom he may meet. He will furiously attack without the slightest pro-

vocation and without discrimination whosoever crosses his path, and woe betide the unfortunate beings among whom a Boegis takes it into his head to "run-a-muck." Armed with fine krisses stuck in their waist-cloths, these Boegis are ugly customers to meet even on the best of terms; but, when "amok," they will kill or wound perhaps twenty or thirty people before they are secured, disarmed, or killed. In Macassar and other large towns the native police are armed with a long, two-pronged fork of bamboo, something like the humble "clothes-prop;" and when they see an "amok" Boegis, they place the fork against his throat, and hold him at bay till he can be secured. The tragic scene assumes a ludicrous aspect, when the frantic savage is seen firmly pinned by the neck against a wall or tree, vainly endeavouring to release his head from the uncomfortable position, or being ignominiously forced along the street by an active policeman, skilled in the use of this bloodless weapon of defence.

A few, very few, Koetei Malays, and not more than a dozen Chinamen, and two or three Klings are found settled among these very unneighbourly neighbours. On the left bank of the river the hulk of the Koetei people, and the Chinese merchants, of whom there are about a hundred, are settled. None of these ever think of venturing across the river after dusk without being well armed—the Malay with his mandau, the Chinaman with his revolver. The two towns have between them a population of some 10,000, or exactly twice as many inhabitants as when Mr. H. Von Dewall visited the place in 1846.<sup>2</sup>

Samarinda itself has not the appearance which might be expected of so important a settlement. The entry I made in my diary at the time was that "This is the most miserable place I have ever seen; the natives and their buildings correspond in squalor." The buildings are mostly bamboo structures, with an "attap" cover or roof—most wretched habitations. Here and there are a few wood-built edifices, so few, however, that their rare occurrence only serves to increase the miserable appearance of the surrounding dwellings. The sense of oppression caused by the poverty-stricken look of the place, is increased by the fact that the living

<sup>2</sup> *Indisch Archief*. 1849.

here seem to associate with the dead. The dwellings are everywhere surrounded by tombs. Although there is plenty of land available for the purpose of a burial-ground, the Malays do not trouble themselves to consecrate a piece of ground, according to the Mohammedan principles which they profess, for the purpose of depositing the remains of the departed, but dig a hole anywhere, and hurry the dead ones under the soil without ceremony, or apparent regard for sentiment, and certainly in defiance of all sanitary laws. The houses are all—even the most ricketty—raised on bamboo posts, the floor being at a height of eight or ten feet from the ground, which is perhaps some compensation for their undesirable position among the tombs. In plate 1, figure 2, is shown one of the better class of ordinary dwelling houses, with the tombstones dotted around.

Besides these land habitations, many of the people dwell in huts built on rafts floating on the water, and anchored by means of rattan ropes to the shore. Communication from one point to another is maintained by praus, and every one has one or more of these handy craft. There are literally no roads or paths of any description, the houses are nearly all crowded down to the water's edge, and there seems to be no reason for inland communication. The people grow a very little rice, but depend upon trade for nearly all their supplies. I managed to follow a muddy channel, which did duty for a path, for some little distance behind the row of houses next the shore, but saw nothing to indicate the existence of any traffic inland. A few children were playing about, but ran away to hide the moment they perceived a stranger approaching. The women, a few of whom were engaged in pounding rice with wooden pestle and mortar, did the same, rising hurriedly from their work and going indoors as if they took fine for the ghost of one of their departed neighbours from the surrounding tombs.

Amid all this squalor, there are one or two pretentious buildings. The Sultan's palace, for instance—a large, white-painted structure, with a galvanized iron roof—has the very uncommon feature of two storeys, and a verandah upstairs. It is, however, seldom occupied by the Sultan, who has no taste for living in too

close proximity to his Boegis subjects, and is consequently in a rather dilapidated condition. As a symbol of authority, there stand in front of the palace a dozen dismounted, rusty guns and mortars, dating from the last century.

The residence of the Governor of the town, the Pangeran Bandahara, is a really well-appointed, comfortable house, furnished throughout in European style. This "Prince" may be termed the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs. A shrewd, clever man, tall and slightly built, with a very intelligent face which proclaims his Arabian descent, Bandahara has great influence over the natives. The Assistant Resident told me he was the only official that was not afraid of the Sultan, who generally left to him the settlement of any difficult question, such, for instance, as the treatment of the Boegis.

Next in importance to Bandahara is the Sabandar, or harbour-master, whose duty it is to collect the import and export duties on all merchandise entering and leaving the port. The post is a lucrative one—(consider the opportunities it offers for the giving and receiving of bribes!)—but the present Sabandar, like any other official, holds it on the favour of his master, with whom he has more than once been in disgrace. The last dispute was about one of the Sabandar's wives, whom the Sultan took a fancy to, and induced to go with him to Tangaroeng. The Sabandar had words with his Highness over this little matter, and was dismissed; but through the good offices of the Assistant Resident he was lucky enough not only to be reinstated in his post, but to have his wife returned to his bosom.

Samarinda is the residence of the Imam, or upper priest, who has established here a school, where the children are taught writing in Arabic characters, and instructed in the tenets of the Koran. He has charge of all ecclesiastical matters in the kingdom, and receives an annual income from the Sultan.

The commerce of Samarinda is very considerable. Every one is a trader, even the Pangerans and the Hadjis.<sup>3</sup> Here, as everywhere, John Chinaman musters in great force, and the greater part of the export trade is in his hands. At the time of my arrival there were

<sup>3</sup> Those who have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.

five vessels—three of them barques of considerable size—all belonging to Chinamen, being loaded with the produce of the country, which is brought down the river on long rafts. Rattan is the staple product; but gutta-percha, timber, beeswax, and edible birds' nests (*Sarong boeroeng*) from the interior, and trepang, tortoise-shell, and turtle eggs from the coast, are also exported in considerable quantities.

The Badjoes, or coast Malays, are principally engaged in the fishing industries; and are very clever in finding the "nests" of the turtles in the sand, from a single one of which sometimes as many as a hundred eggs may be taken. These were recommended to me as a great luxury, but I was prejudiced, perhaps, by the leathery-looking shells, reminding one of large snakes' eggs, and found the flavour to resemble that of dried, and very "strong" fish-roe.

The imports are rice, salt, opium, gambier, coffee, petroleum, coloured prints, white and black calico, iron and brass wire, and cocoa-nuts and cocoa-nut oil—the two last principally for Celebes.

There is at present only one European merchant in the place, and he complained very much of the dishonesty of the natives, and the loose methods of doing business generally among them; and of the absence of any law or authority to protect the foreigner. The natives always expect ready money for their produce, but demand long credit for all their own purchases. The "nobles" especially seem to have a particular fancy for rooting themselves deeply into the traders' books.

The country is, however, undoubtedly rich, and if the trade were protected by a regular administration, and some greater semblance to law and order, there is no doubt that a larger number of Europeans, and of Chinese especially, would be attracted to it, and develope its resources. The soil is everywhere fertile, the natural productions are abundant, and all that is wanted is greater honesty among the people, from the highest to the lowest, for the land to be able to support ten times its present population.

At the hospitable board of my Celestial friend, Kwé Ké Hiang, who had, for Samarinda, a very good wooden house and extensive

warehouses, I was able to taste the various gastronomic luxuries of a well-to-do Chinaman. He used to complain that he could get nothing in "this dirty place," and that everything had to be ordered from Singapore or Soerabaija two or three months beforehand; but he kept an excellent Chinese cook, and I am sure that when he was grumbling he was only fishing for a compliment. The edible birds' nests soup I found excellent, and would recommend it as a nutritious food for delicate people. Somewhat similar was the chicken broth with *agar-agar*—a sort of seaweed. Rice curry was of course a standing dish. Fish, fresh, dried, salted, and—well, "high," was in abundance, and, cooked in various forms, generally (always excepting the high game) proved excellent. Delicious fried cray-fish and prawns formed a most appetizing *plat*: but the *pièce de résistance*, stewed cuttle-fish, was beyond my powers of appreciation.

Dear old Kwé Ké Hiang was a general favourite; and many a pleasant hour have I spent with him under the verandah in front of his house, as he sat smoking his opium-pipe. His friends and acquaintances, his customers and his clerks, would come in every day—several times a day indeed, especially about luncheon and dinner-time—and, with the excuse of having a chat, help themselves to the inevitable "bite" of gin and bitters.

Kwé Ké Hiang was very fond of animals, and had among other household pets a couple of large orang utans, male and female, which had been caught in the interior. The big male was in a consumption, and lay most of the day wrapped up in a blanket, his great frame shaken incessantly by a terrible cough, which soon carried him off. His mate, which Kwé Ké Hiang kindly presented to me, was apparently in good health, but on my return three months afterwards, she too had gone the way of all oranges.

The Malays of Samarinda catch the oranges near the small creeks and streams falling into the Mahakkam near the town. They told me that the animals only come to the banks early in the morning, returning during the day to the jungle. When they catch one alive they sell it for three dollars to the Chinese, who feed the animals first on fruit and afterwards on rice, but never succeed in inducing them to live long in confinement. The

captive animals seem capable of little or no activity, sitting for an hour or longer in the same position, so still that they could be photographed with the greatest ease, then slowly turning on one side and sleeping with the arm under the head. Their eyes are very keen, and give them a very intellectual and human-like appearance. The remarkable listlessness of the oranges in captivity made me extremely anxious to see them in their native woods and jungles, but I was never fortunate to see a single orang utan alive or dead in any part of the interior, though the Dyaks of Long Wai said they were found further north and on the Teweh; I also heard that they were by no means rare in the Doesoen district, where they are called "keoe." It is only among the Malays that they are known as orang utan (literally "wild men"). Dr. Solomon Müller in his "Travels" says the natives have distinct names for the sexes; the male being called "Salam-ping," and the female "Boekoe."

## CHAPTER III.

Unseaworthy craft—A forest solitude—Coal-mines—Fish and fisheries—The capital of Koetei—Sultan Mohamad Soleman Chaliphat oel Moeminin—An interview in the palace—A hideous idol—Princely treasures—A mania for diamonds—The Government of Koetei—Revenue—Financial abuses—Royal executioners—A much-married man—Cock-fighting—A cock-crowing contest—Funeral rites—A royal gambling hell.

- On Sunday, July 20th, 1879, I started from Samarinda with two praus for Tangaroeng, a distance of thirty miles by river. The larger of the two vessels, twenty-five feet long, and hewn out of a single tree, was so well laden with provisions and other baggage that its ordinary crew of seven men had to be reinforced by my two personal followers before it could be safely trusted to stem the rapid current of the river Mahakkam. Thus loaded its gunwale was within a few inches of the water, and it seemed as if the slightest disturbance of its "trim" would be fatal to the success of its voyage: but the Malay boatmen had never heard of Mr. Plimsoll, and seemed to think more of the risks of a land journey than of any perils by water. It was, however, a long time before I got accustomed to travelling in the frail craft. The second prau, which was fitted with a covered cabin, was much smaller, and with its crew of five, and two passengers—for I was accompanied by my hospitable friend, Kwé Ké Hiang—appeared even more ready to founder on the slightest provocation than its companion. To me it was very irksome to be obliged to sit motionless for hours at a time, although to the Oriental constitution such a necessity appeared a luxury; I gradually, however, got accustomed to the position, as the little bark proved its buoyancy and stability, and was able to take note of the surrounding scenery. To avoid the strong current the praus were kept as close as possible to the



shore, and, as both banks of the river were covered to the water's edge with forest, we frequently came into uncomfortable proximity to the overhanging branches of the trees, which, however, afforded a pleasant shade. Here and there a break in the forest revealed a patch of rice-field, and a little distance in the background a low range of wooded hills. Occasionally the stillness of the everlasting forest would be broken by the sound of a monkey sitting chattering at us for intruding on his privacy, or springing from branch to branch, startled by our sudden approach. Of the feathered tribe there was next to nothing to be seen, while in the water an occasional crocodile was the only visible sign of animal life.

At Batu Pangal, a short distance above Samarinda, however, we came to an unexpected symptom of future life and commercial activity, in the shape of a coal-mine, which is occasionally resorted to by Dutch steamers, but is worked principally for the purpose of supplying the steam yacht belonging to the Sultan of Koetei. The mine is not a hundred yards from the river, and if properly developed might prove a valuable property.

The soil along the banks of the river here appears to be rich and capable of easy and remunerative cultivation, but the land is practically uninhabited, and the whole distance between Samarinda and Tangaroeng there are not more than a couple of dozen small huts of most miserable appearance. The few settlers are Boegis, who cultivate *pisangs* (bananas), but depend chiefly upon fishing for the means of subsistence. The people everywhere in the east are fond of fish; whether owing to actual gastronomic preference, or because the capture of the finny prey is a matter involving less labour than the cultivation of the fields, or the hunting of animals and birds, I will not attempt to decide. It is certain, however, that in many parts of the East the demand for fish is so great, and the methods adopted for catching them with the least trouble so destructive—thousands of small fish being captured in a basket or a "net" made of a sheet of calico, from which the smallest fry cannot escape—that in the more populous districts this source of food supply is rapidly failing. The Mahakkam itself, however, swarms with fish, of which a large species of *silurus* is the com-

monest and most usually eaten. There are also delicious crayfish, gigantic freshwater shrimps, and turtles.

Between three and four in the afternoon we arrived at Tangaroeng—a second Samarinda, only on a smaller scale. The population is about 5000, all of them located on the right bank of the river, which is here over 1000 yards wide. There are three classes of habitations, as shown in Plate 2: those built on dry land, those built on the foreshore, where, at high tide, they are only a few inches above the level of the water; and those built on floating rafts in the river itself. The houses in the first two categories are erected on high posts. The place has the advantage over Samarinda in the fact that it can boast of a road, though a bad one, into the neighbouring country; but it surpasses the latter place, if possible, in filthiness. All the refuse from the houses—floating or not—is thrown on to the foreshore, where, as the river is tidal, it lies often for six or eight hours in the hot sun, quite long enough to evolve a most loathsome effluvium. This is increased by the quantity of stinking fish, salted eggs, also decidedly “high,” dried fish, prawns, &c., not over fresh, and other savoury provisions offered for sale, alongside of fruits and sirih, and different kinds of cakes (*kwé kwe*). Most of the smaller houses are shops. The larger store-keepers deal in European manufactures, such as prints, iron-ware, &c., and in Chinese crockery and Boegis cloth. The houses are most of them dirty, both inside and outside, and round them may be seen, at all hours of the day, equally dirty children—whose brown skins fortunately(?) do not “show the dirt”—flying kites, or playing “heads and tails” with cents.

This is the capital town of Koetei, and the residence of his Highness the Sultan Mohamad Soleman Chaliphat oel Moeminin, one of the most intelligent rulers in the Malay archipelago.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> According to Von Dewall, \* Mohamad Soleman is descended from Maharadja Deewa Gong Sakhtie, who, in response to the continued supplication of one Panggawa Besar, residing in Koetei, came down from heaven to earth. Panggawa Besar had a number of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and was anxious to have a king to reign over them, and prayed to one of the gods to send a ruler who might

Immediately on landing at the rickety structure which did duty for a pier or landing-stage I went in search of the Sultan, asking to be directed to the "Palace." I was shown a large, square, wooden building, approached through a long covered courtyard, with two openings for doorways, and covered with a corrugated galvanized iron roof. (See Plate 1.) A crowd of ill-looking Malays surrounded the premises, some of whom ushered me into what appeared to be the hall, or rather, perhaps, the reception-room. It was half an hour before any one came to receive me, and I had an opportunity of studying the architecture of the place. This Pandoppo, as it is called, looked for all the world like a Methodist chapel. It had large side galleries running along the whole length, and another facing the door over a raised platform; while part of the floor was occupied by subdivisions, or "rooms," resembling pews. A few lamps, suspended from the lofty roof, which was supported by massive pillars of iron-wood, completed the resemblance to a chapel. I looked in vain, however, for chairs or seats of any kind; and the side galleries were occupied, not by a congregation of worshippers, but by a number of fat-tailed sheep. In the left-hand corner, near the entrance, was a large wooden idol of hideous appearance. This figure is shown in Plate 27, Fig. 1, and gives a good idea of the prevailing style of carving adopted for idols among the Long Wahou Dyaks in the interior of the island of Borneo. These figures are not exactly idols, in the ordinary sense of the word, as they are not directly worshipped, although representing the religious beliefs of the Dyaks, and regarded with superstitious veneration;<sup>2</sup> they should, perhaps, rather be called talismans, as they are looked upon as charms to keep away evil spirits and ill-luck.

marry one of his children. Maharadja Deewa Gong Sakhtie consequently came and married Poetrie Karang Mèlènesh. From this union have sprung all the rulers of Koetei, who at first assumed the title of "Ratoe;" then that of "Adjie" (a corruption of the word Rajah); later that of "Pangeran;" and for the last four generations that of "Sultan." Under the reign of Adjie di Méndirsa the Mohammedan religion was introduced into Koetei by an Arab named Tosan Toengkang Parangan—this name being derived, as the legend runs, from the fact of the Arab having come into the country riding on a Parangan (fish).

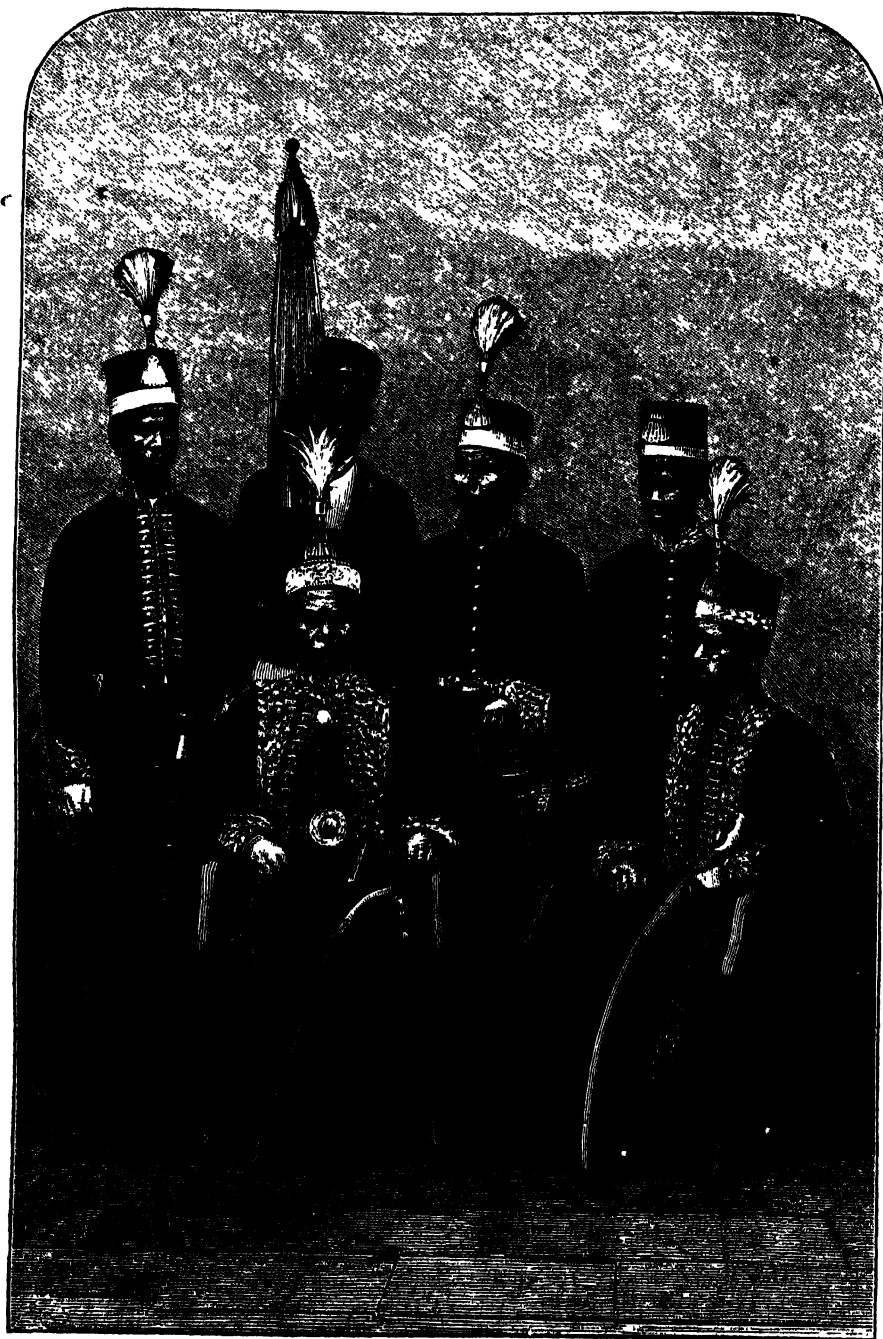
<sup>2</sup> *Vide infra*, p. 189.

Presently the eldest son of the Sultan, the Pangeran (Prince) Praboe, came in, and said the Sultan was at prayer, but would not keep me waiting much longer. Hardly had he spoken, when his Highness himself entered—a well-built man of gentlemanly bearing, about the middle height, and apparently about forty years of age.<sup>3</sup> A clean-shaved, fleshy, and rather heavy-looking face was set off by a pair of extraordinarily bright eyes, flashing like fire. The lips were parted by a pleasant smile as he advanced to greet me, and revealed a set of teeth as black as Whitby jet from betel chewing. He wore a semi-European costume of long black cloth coat, and black cotton trousers; and an ordinary Cashmere travelling-cap on his head completed his attire. Holding out his hand, he at once made me feel at home with him, and ordering chairs and table to be brought forward, he proceeded with a business-like air to read the letters of introduction which I presented to him. The one from the Governor of Macassar, Mr. Tromp, was sewn up in an orange silk cover, which was carefully cut open by one of the attendants, while his Highness read the epistle from his relative at Soerabaija. He seemed pleased with the contents of the letters, and when he had finished them he said in English, putting his right hand to his breast, “All right;” and then, shaking hands again with me, added,—

“Me do all; me do everything for you.”

Then, probably thinking it the proper thing to seal our incipient friendship by pouring out a libation in European fashion, he inquired, “Vat you like to drink?” mentioning by name a long list of beverages, from foaming champagne down to equally foaming, but more modest, seltzer-water. Knowing that the Sultan, like all Malays, was a “teetotaller,” I thought it wise to suggest the last-named non-alcoholic drink, in which we could pledge each other. On the order being given accordingly, there was a general bustle among the servants, one of whom brought in a huge brass vessel, which he placed by the Sultan’s side. The use of this curious addition to the ordinary drinking paraphernalia was soon made apparent, for the Sultan, instead of drinking the

<sup>3</sup> His Highness was born on 28th October, 1836. For an account of his *fête*, or birthday feast, which occurred during my stay in Koetei, see p. 97.



PANGERAN SOSROE. THE SULTAN  
OF  
KOETEL.

PANGERAN SOKMAVIO.

MANTRIE KADATAN.  
PANGERAN PRABOE  
(Crown Prince).

seltzer, merely rinsed his mouth with it, ejecting it into the brass pot, and immediately filling his mouth again with sirih. His inveterate habit of betel-chewing did not tend to lessen the difficulty which I felt in understanding his remarks, when, having exhausted his small stock of English expressions, he relapsed into the Malay tongue. There were, he told me, "plenty of birds, plenty of insects, all I could wish for; also, just now, *banja soesa*" (plenty of trouble)—a favourite expression of his, for it was proverbial that he was always complaining of "trouble" of one kind or another. He had reason, just then, perhaps, for the remark, since he had lost his second son only a few days previously. He then questioned me about my proposed expedition into the Interior, and suddenly said he would go with me, for he was afraid to trust me alone among the Dyaks. At the close of a lengthened interview, he asked me to take up my quarters with his second surviving son, the Pangeran Sosro, the same one to whom I had a letter of introduction from the Regent of Soerabaija, to whose daughter he was married.

The Pangeran received me most kindly. His house, a neatly built structure in the grounds of the palace, was most tastefully decorated in light blue and gold, and furnished after the European style.

The Sultan, I found, had no accommodation for visitors, although he had plenty of room and a quantity of furniture stored in his warehouse. He has, in fact, a mania for collecting all kinds of miscellaneous objects, few, if any, of which he ever uses himself, though he takes delight in exhibiting them to visitors. He has such a rich and varied store that he could at any time open an exhibition of valuable, curious, and useful articles, which would attract much attention if shown in London. Among them I noticed several splendid silver tea and coffee services; glass and china services of an expensive description; valuable watches without number; many very valuable krisses both ancient and modern, and other articles of *virtu* that would set Wardour Street in a fever of excitement.

Jewellery generally, and especially diamonds, are his particular passion. Of the latter he has a splendid collection, whether for

the number of specimens it contains, or for the size and variety of the stones, which range from the purest water to yellow, green, and grey-blue or black. The whole of these diamonds were found in Borneo. The Emperor of Siam, he told me, was anxious to buy them, and had sent an influential officer for the purpose of negotiating the sale. The Sultan is in a perpetual state of negotiation with merchants and others for the purchase of diamonds, and his passion for them has more than once involved him in difficulties. One large stone of the purest water, weighing fifty-five carats, he bought from the Dutch Indian Commercial Company, the directors of which gave him credit for the amount. The money, however, amounting to a very large sum, was not forthcoming, and after waiting for eighteen months they became impatient, and induced the Dutch Government to send a war-steamer up the Mahakkam to enforce payment. After some little trouble the money was paid, but it was generally understood that rather than open his money-chests, the Sultan disposed of large quantities of jewellery and other goods to Malay merchants and others, in order to "raise the wind."

The Sultan has six or eight Chinamen on his premises, goldsmiths by profession, who are employed making different gold and silver articles for him—mostly bracelets—studded with hundreds of diamonds. A few days after my arrival I saw a couple of bracelets, some earrings, and gold and silver tankards, which the Chinamen had just finished.

But the Sultan's time is not altogether taken up in business transactions of this nature. He has, on the one hand, to find time for more serious matters connected with the administration of his kingdom, and, on the other hand, for amusement pure and simple. His government is that of an absolute, or rather, despotic monarchy, and the Sultan's interpretation of his "administrative duties" is, that he should increase his revenue by all possible means. He is, however, of progressive principles, and has done much to make his province prosperous and contented. Chief among the many services he has rendered has been the suppression of the slave-trade. In this he met with much opposition from the Boegis population, though themselves the victims of slavery;

but he has so far succeeded that it is very rarely that a slave prau is successfully smuggled into his dominions.

His income is derived from three recognized sources : first, a duty of ten per cent. on all articles imported or exported ; second, a monopoly of the salt and opium trade ; and third, the produce of the coal-mines at Pelaroeng and Batu Pangal. The export duty is collected in a rough and ready manner by his financial officers stationed at different posts throughout the country, who simply take a tithe of all goods produced. Rattan is the staple article of trade, the value of which is very considerable. The monopoly of the salt and opium trade is also a source of considerable profit, both these revenues being farmed out for annual payments. The Sultan has no great scruple about breaking an agreement made with one contractor if he can afterwards get a better bid from another. An instance of this occurred at the time of my visit, when, the tender of one Chinaman having been duly accepted, the bargain was repudiated by the Sultan, who had subsequently received an offer of better terms from another Chinaman. The coal-mine at Batu Pangal, already referred to, and another at Pelaroeng, are the property of the Sultan, who employs over a hundred men, mostly convicts, as miners. The Dutch Government is his best customer, and a very considerable trade is done at the Polaröeng mines. Besides these recognized official sources of revenue, the Sultan receives a considerable income from practising the business of a banker, or money-lender. He charges interest at the rate of twenty-four per cent. per annum, and always takes care to have good security. His gross annual income is generally estimated to amount to from 50,000 to 60,000 guilders (about 5000*l.*) per month. I once put the question plainly to him, and he stated that these figures were not quite high enough, adding that when he first came to the throne his income did not exceed 3000 guilders (under 300*l.*) per month.

Notwithstanding all these facts, his Highness is, I am sorry to have to state it, deficient in many of those virtues which facilitate the transaction of commercial business, and tend to national as well as personal progress and prosperity. Besides, he has many difficulties to contend with in the supineness of his officials, though



many of them loyally support him ; still he is apt to leave too much to his Pangerans, or "Raad," as he calls them, and they are his inferiors both intellectually and physically.

It must not be forgotten, again, that his subjects are still in a low state of civilization, and it will be a work of time to raise them in the scale of humanity.

The Sultan himself is a really well-informed man, and is fairly well acquainted with the different forms of government and the customs of the different European States. In the course of conversation with me he was very fond of asking questions about the different countries of Europe, their people, industries, &c., but above all he delighted in talking about "Men of the Times," such as Bismarck, Moltke, Garibaldi, Napoleon, and MacMahon. Of them, as well as of most of the crowned heads in Europe, he had photographs, including of course a good stock of the King of Holland, and the newest member of the royal family, Queen Emma. He was much interested in the Russo-Turkish war, and I happened to have by me some numbers of the *Illustrated London News*, and *Illustrirte Zeitung*, giving sketches from the seat of war, with which he was highly delighted, and under the illustrations he used to write his remarks, in Arabic characters. He knew all about Plevna, Osman Pacha and Skobeloff, the Czar and the Sultan ; but when I told him the war was over, and the two monarchs were now friends, he was surprised, and could not credit that this should be the case, after so many of his co-religionists had been killed by the Russians !

"Very much rotten in the States," says Mr. Money ; and these words apply with far greater force, to compare small things with great, to Koetei. It is a curious fact that the Oriental nature is not compatible with financial progress, or good government generally. As it is with Turkey, so it is more or less with all Oriental—certainly with all Mohammedan—States.

Financial disorganization is the great blot in Koetei. The coal-miners at Pelaroeng are about the only men of the lower order of servants who are paid their wages regularly ; and the Sabandars, or harbour-masters, are the only men of any official rank who receive their salaries when due. Neither the Pangerans nor the *Mantries*

are paid properly. But they not only must live, but must, like the nobles in more civilized countries, keep up an appearance; and corruption and extortion, not to call it robbery, are the order of the day. The result is, that chiefs and Mantries are being continually disgraced and dismissed, and replaced by others. Of the numerous household servants of the Sultan not one is paid regular wages; they get food and clothes, and on great *fêtes* a little money, but that is all. And yet the Sultan is popular. All the people are obedient to him in a remarkable degree. They come when called, and work when wanted. Perhaps one reason for this is the fact that every one can speak to his Highness at any time; no formal audience is required. The native simply approaches the Sultan, in such a way that he is always nearer to the ground than his ruler; then, saluting with folded hands to his forehead, he sits down on the ground. The chiefs and Hadjis have the privilege of kissing the Sultan's right hand. This ceremony over, the conversation begins.

The following facts may serve as an illustration of the autocratic authority exercised by the Sultan:—Some years ago his brother was murdered by a Boegis, who had associated with his wife. No steps were taken to punish the man, but the woman was instantly ordered by the Sultan to be drowned at Pulo Tangaroeng, the long island in the river before the capital, where the execution took place at once.

Again, one day during my stay in Koetei two Malays stole 3500 florins from a wooden chest in which the Sultan kept his "gambling money." By-and-by the thieves were caught, and were sentenced to be flogged at once—fifty lashes with a rattan each. To my great astonishment, the executioners were the Sultan's two eldest sons, Praboe and Sosroe, who undertook the task in order that there should be no fear that the executioners would sympathize with the culprits and weaken the strokes. When the flogging was over, the thieves were brought into the palace, their hands bound, and each led by two men; immediately after followed the two Pangerans with a numerous suite. It was a pitiful sight to see them, and I thought the punishment inflicted on them far too severe. Blood flowed in streams from their backs and heads, and they had

to be dragged—almost carried—along, being unable to walk. One of them died the same evening. A few days later I saw the Sultan go down in a hurry to the river, accompanied by a number of men, one of whom went in the water, and in a moment brought up a bag full of money. This was part of the stolen coin. The surviving thief had confessed where he had concealed the bag. The Sultan, with a smile on his face, hurried back, bag in hand, to his palace; and in the evening he told me he had recovered 2500 florins of the stolen property, and he would not trouble himself about the rest. A guard, with a loaded gun, is now placed at night over the Sultan's treasures, and if he is caught asleep at his post he gets seven days' imprisonment.

The Sultan's leisure time is pretty equally divided between the harem and the cock-pit. He boasts of having forty-two wives, *i.e.* four privileged wives and thirty-eight concubines, the latter of whom he can remove at his pleasure. The number of children born to him averages just two to each wife and concubine, or eighty-four altogether, most of whom are still alive. These children are a practical commentary on an observation which the Sultan once made to me when speaking of the politics of his country,—

“Me want Koetei make big country; want plenty people.”

Like Santa Anna, the wretched Mexican President, and like nearly every Malay that ever breathed, he takes the greatest delight in cock-fighting. Not a day passes but some important contest takes place on his premises. The crowd, with their cocks, generally begin to assemble between two and three in the afternoon, and his Highness is soon on the spot closely examining the birds that are going to fight, the owners of which bring them to him, grovelling at full length on the ground. The Sultan puts the spurs—curved steel blades, three inches long, and as sharp as a razor—on his own birds, rubs the blade with lemon, in order that any wound inflicted by the combatants may smart the more, and does not scruple to show his confidence in his birds by betting on them to any extent. Birds pitted against each other under such conditions are very soon *hors de combat*. As soon as one of the combatants is declared to be defeated, the executioner—

a functionary as necessary to a properly conducted cock-pit as a time-keeper to a prize-fight—decapitates it with his mandau, first, however, allowing the conqueror to give it a final *coup* by biting it with its beak on the neck or head.

The Sultan has over sixty large fighting cocks, each of which is kept in a room in the Palace under an oval wicker cage, somewhat resembling a lobster-pot with the bottom taken out. Every day these birds, or such of them as survive the daily contests, are taken to the river to be washed, being afterwards fed on maize and rice.

The loud and pertinacious crowing of the cocks in almost every village in Borneo, Java, Sumatra, or indeed any of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, is an experience not likely to be forgotten by any European traveller there. Before sunrise every day one restless bird utters his long drawn out clarion cry of challenge, which is taken up by dozens, by scores, by hundreds of birds throughout the village, who then continue the crowing exercise, in detachments, volley firing as it were, or singing in a discordant chorus, till such time as the whole village is awake. As soon as the inhabitants begin to move about these very undesirable neighbours seem satisfied with the result of their performance, and are silent. The effect of sleeping in close contiguity to a select company of sixty of the finest, strongest, heartiest, and gamest of the game cocks of Koetci may be imagined. I have many a day suffered severe headache as a result of the combined inharmonious battle-cries of these birds.

Like most Mohammedans, the Sultan is very punctual in the performance of his religious duties. Although a Hadji he has never performed the Mecca journey, but has sent his representative to offer prayer at the Kaba and kiss the feet of the Shoreef of Mecca. Every year he gives large sums of money for pilgrims to offer at the shrine of the Prophet.

As I have already stated, the Sultan had shortly before my arrival lost his second son, and the mourning solemnities were still uncompleted. Twice daily, at eight a.m. and four p.m., a large procession of men and women enveloped in white garments, the former carrying white flags, spears, shields, and other ornaments,

all of which were also covered with white calico, and the latter bearing rice and sirih on trays, proceeded to the grave of the lately deceased Pangeran (Prince), to offer up their prayers and strew flowers and water on the grave, as a substitute for the rice and sirih, which should properly, I believe, be offered at the grave. This ceremony is performed twice a day for twenty-one days after the death of any one, prince or peasant. It is repeated on the fortieth day, and again on every anniversary.

A guard of six men keeps watch day and night over the royal tomb, which is situated within the Palace enclosure. Several of the Sultan's wives rest there, and with them a high priest, said to be "positively a descendant of Mohammed."

Next to cock-fighting, the principal amusement of the Sultan, as of every one of his subjects, is gambling. Every evening at eight o'clock the covered courtyard of the Palace is turned into a gaming saloon, where the people congregate together, sit or squat on the floor, and play a game which, to an ordinary observer, seems to be very similar to "heads and tails," having all the elements of chance, with the absence of any requirements of skill or science, peculiar to that dignified game—so far, at least, as I am acquainted with its rules. Sometimes a soiled and dog's-eared pack of cards—generally Chinese—will take the place of the jingling coins, and bets are freely laid on the skill or luck of this player or that. The Princes (Pangerans) will associate with the people, and not disdain to stake their fifty dollars at a time. Even the little sons of the Sultan, barely eight years of age, and of course the children of persons of lower degree, may be seen taking an eager part in the all-absorbing pastime, their faces aglow with excitement. The Sultan himself sometimes pays a visit to this "hell," and generally indulges in high play himself, with his nobles, or visitors in the Pandoppo. To do him justice, he can play a very good game of chess or whist: but he always prefers that it should be for a high stake.

In the meantime the Sultan's Javanese musicians (*gamallang*) discourse music of doubtful sweetness on their primitive instruments; and occasionally his *danseuse* performs privately before him, dressed in a magnificent sarong covered with diamonds and bangles,

that sparkle like the golden drops that glittered upon Danaë after the Olympian shower.

So the amusement goes on all night, and till the small hours of the morning. One noticeable feature in all these gatherings is that no drinking of intoxicating liquors takes place. Neither Dyak nor Malay is ever seen to touch alcoholic drinks. Hence they do not artificially stimulate the excitement which naturally supervenes on high play, and quarrels are seldom if ever witnessed. Not even high words are exchanged. They play till their last cent is lost, and then either quietly retire, or watch the luck of others.

But the taste for gambling in all its varieties leads to much dishonesty among the people, and also tends to demoralize them in other respects, increasing the natural love of idleness and dislike for labour, and leading to deception and fraud. If a man or boy raises a dollar—especially if he gets a “windfall” or unexpected reward—he must try his luck at gambling. The taste is spreading from the Malays to the Dyaks. I one day made a drawing of a Dyak lad, and gave him a dollar as his “sitter’s fee:” the same evening I found him gambling with the money—he was winning, for a wonder, and wanted me to join.

## CHAPTER IV.

Doubts and delays—Off at last—Up the Mahakkam—More deserters—A dead forest—Monotonous travelling—A whirlpool—Midnight foes—Hindoo remains—Moeara Klintjouw—Short rations—A microcephalous boy—Coal in process of formation—A Borneo landscape—Interview with a Dyak Radenajo—A war-dance—Doctoring the Dyaks—Dangerous practice.

I SPENT nearly a fortnight in this gay yet miserable capital of Koetei, waiting partly for the Sultan to make up his mind whether or not he would accompany me into the interior, and partly for the completion of certain official arrangements for my journey. As the time was passing rapidly and uselessly away, I determined to make a preparatory trip up the Mahakkam, to get accustomed to this country, and to endeavour to add to my natural history collection. Even this could not be done without the Sultan's help; and he was endowed with such a wonderful faculty for making promises and breaking them that I might have stayed in Tangaroeng to this day, listening to his daily excuses for delay, had I not threatened to return to Macassar.

I had engaged two Chinese servants, Tan Bon Hijok and Tan He' Wat, and was agreeably surprised one day when Sariman came and said the two runaways, Ali and Siden, had arrived, and were waiting to see me. The chief of the police at Macassar had very promptly arrested them, and sent them on by the next steamer.

At last, after much vacillation and procrastination, it was definitely arranged that I should start on August 10th. After the collapse of so many promises I was somewhat doubtful whether this engagement would be kept, and it was with relief that I saw signs of real preparation being made. The Sultan had promised not only to supply me with men, but to accompany me in person; but some of his courtiers had evidently been work-

ing upon his fears, by descanting on the dangers of the journey, and the ferocity of his "subjects" in the hills and forests of the interior, and I doubted whether he would leave Tangaroeng. Still, as the appointed day approached there were indications that the august resolve to allow me to start had been fixed. His Highness presented me with a very fine mandau (or sword), which he generally wore. This mandau has served me as a subject for illustration in describing the nature of these weapons (see Plate 18, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4; and p. 191). He also ordered his best prau to be got ready, and appointed a picked crew of twenty men, including two mantries to act as guides. This prau was a fine boat, 56ft. in length and 4ft. 6in. wide, the hull being cut out of a single tree, with upper bulwarks, 6 inches high, added from end to end; and was provided with a small cabin in the centre, the covering of which was made of attap, and could be removed at will.

Notwithstanding these outward and visible manifestations I was still doubtful about the real intentions of the Sultan. There had been too many requests to "wait a little," too many excuses, for me to be perfectly satisfied till the day of departure arrived, and I found myself actually embarked. There was considerable excitement in the town as, early in the morning, I went down to the river with my men to see that all was ready for the start. There, in all the glory of a new jacket and bright new silver buttons, were the mantries—one of them freshly appointed, as I afterwards discovered, only the previous day to his high office. They said the Sultan would not accompany me, but assured me that everything was finally settled for the start to take place as soon as I was ready. I almost feared to go and take leave of the Sultan and his sons; but found him quite enthusiastic. He walked down to the quay with the Pangerans Praboe and Sosroe to wish me a "*slaamat jallan*"—*bon voyage*; and with a hearty shake of the hand bade me good-bye.

With twenty stout rowers we quickly left Tangaroeng behind, having the benefit of the flood tide, and soon the last traces of human habitation died away, leaving before us nothing but the broad expanse of river, here some thousand yards wide, lined on each side with forest growth, backed by low hills in the distance.



Along the banks were frequent outcrops of coal strata, suggestive of a not far distant future when the river would be crowded with smoke-begrimed "colliers," sending forth their long track of black smoke across the clear blue sky.

At sunset we reached Pulo Juboe, where a sabandar or harbour-master is appointed to collect customs duties, but we were fortunately exempt from the ordeal of a general overhauling of our luggage. Here we stayed for the night, starting again early on the following morning; when, instead of twenty of the Sultan's men, only twelve mustered to their work; instead of two mantrics, only one—he who had been promoted but the day before yesterday—Ké Patti by name, an innocent old fool of perhaps sixty years of age, nothing but skin and bone to look at when his insignia of office were removed, very talkative for a Malay, but speaking only the Koetei dialect, of which I understood so little that I was obliged to get one of my men to act as interpreter. Here was a pretty start! Still, my own men had not deserted, and I thought it better to make the best of the matter and go on than to risk the loss of more men by protesting.

Beyond Pulo Juboe the country became dull and uninteresting. The excessive drought of the previous year had told with terrible effect on the trees in the forest. Many of them were dead—large patches at a time—stretching their bare arms like so many skeletons over the scene. Of animal life there was little to be seen. Occasionally a happy family of monkeys would glare at us; or a pair of snake darters—the *boeroeng dandang* of the Malays—might be espied sitting on the topmost branches of a tree in an attitude of repose resembling the letter S. For ten hours we paddled along the mighty river, meeting not a single vessel, and seeing not a single dwelling on shore. Yet the country is rich and fertile, and could support a large agricultural and manufacturing population.

Under such circumstances the unbroken succession of forest upon forest, refreshing though such a sight is to the brick-weary eyes of the jaded dweller in towns, becomes after a time absolutely monotonous, especially to a traveller seated "cribbed, cabined, and confined" beneath the awning of a small canoe, with no leg-

room, and no companion capable of exchanging an intelligent remark, save in a foreign tongue and through the intermediation of an interpreter. Towards evening on the 12th we came upon a couple of miserable huts, where my men asked leave to cook their frugal fare—rice with a little dried fish, seasoned with *lombok* (pepper), and rested for the night. Tan Bon Hijok, whom I had made my mandoer, or headman, busied himself with cleaning his revolver, and asked if mine was ready. He and all my men were astonished to be told that it would be time enough to look to our arms when we came among the Dyaks. They declared that the Malays living up the river were great thieves, with few scruples about spilling blood. This was nothing new, but the oft-repeated statement gained force in our present surroundings.

At five p.m. we arrived at Moeara Kaman, the point of junction of the River Kaman with the Mahakkam. The tributary stream is very large, and flows with great force, causing a great whirlpool, through which it was difficult to navigate the prau without risk. Moeara Kaman is a small village consisting of but eleven houses, five of which are built on rafts (*lantings*) in the river. The country all around is flat, covered with immense forests; at least one-third of the trees were dead, owing to the drought of 1878, which lasted here, the inhabitants told us, between eight and nine months. Here we stayed for the night, the mantrie meanwhile arranging for a reinforcement of men for me. These officials are unpaid, but can demand "statute labour" from the people in the villages for cultivating the rice-fields, building praus, erecting dwellings, or other work.

There was little rest for any of us that night, for we were secretly attacked by hosts of bloodthirsty enemies, who stole upon us unawares—the terror that walketh by darkness assuming the form, not of Dyak head-hunters or Malay robbers, but of myriads of mosquitoes.

Hindoo remains have been found in this village: amongst other things a well-executed figure of a goddess, in solid gold, weighing eight thails (314 grammes), which is now in the possession of the Sultan. The people were still busy searching for further relics, and had come upon a number of cut stones, probably belonging to

a tomb, similar to some inscribed tombstones, of undoubted Hindoo origin, found at Sankolirang, a village on the coast, and now preserved by the Sultan at Tangaroeng.

A few miles further, the Mahakkam receives a larger tributary, known as the Telén, of which the Kaman is really a branch channel. Up this our course now lay. Again the whole day long we paddled up-stream without encountering a soul. Every now and then we paused amid the solemn stillness to listen for the sound of voices, or other indications of human existence in the boundless forest. But no sign met either ear or eye, and towards sunset the prau was moored to an overhanging tree, and the crew landed and made a fire to cook their supper. Ké Patti said there was no settlement of any kind between this and Moeara Klintjouw, and that we could not arrive there before Monday evening. On looking at the map it seemed to me that this was a long time to take to accomplish the distance, as this was only Friday, and I told the men that if they reached Moeara Klintjouw by Sunday afternoon I would give them a dollar apiece. This offer threw a somewhat more pleasant expression over their grim faces, and they answered cheerfully, "*Boele, toewan, harie mingo surrie di Moeara Klintjouw*" (To be sure, sir, Sunday afternoon at Klintjouw).

So they were up early next morning, and pulled with a will. The river gradually became narrower and more winding. Soon after starting I saw a proboscis monkey sitting alone on a lofty tree—the first I had come across—its prominent and very human-like nose greatly increasing the general resemblance to the human form. This was, for many hours, the nearest approach to humanity that we met: and it was not till past six in the evening, as it was rapidly getting dark, that we came to a bamboo house, the sight of which my men hailed with delight, as they would be able to prepare their food there with little trouble. Like all Malays they were lazy, and glad of any opportunity to save themselves a little labour. Often when we came to a hut would they beg to be permitted to leave off rowing an hour or two earlier than I wished, in order to save themselves the trouble of hunting for sufficient dry wood in the forest to make their fires; while they would even sometimes

lengthen their day's work in the hope of reaching a hut, where they might find a fire ready lighted for them.

Here, two large rafts of rattan, each fifty feet long, passed us, quietly floating down stream towards Samarinda, which they would reach in about four or five weeks.

The next day my crew seemed tired of rowing, after their unusual exertions of the two previous days, and as the banks just here were comparatively free from trees they adopted the expedient of making two stout ropes of rattan, which they fastened to the boat, while three of the crew took it in turns to go ashore and tow.

We passed a small tributary—the Moeara Sui—on the right bank of the Telén, across the mouth of which was slung a line of rattan. This my guide told me was a sign that the natives were forbidden to cut rattan in that river, which was reserved for the Sultan's use.

At sunset we arrived at the confluence of the Moeara Klintjouw with the Telén, where the village of the same name, sometimes called Moeara Tjaloeng, is situated.

This village is surrounded by the best cultivated district I have seen in any part of the interior. The natives—all Malays—farm cocoa-nuts, pisangs, maize, and rice.

The settlement has historical associations. Here it was that the Pangeran Pandjie, brother of the then Sultan, lived in exile for many years. He had been condemned to death in 1846, for having committed adultery with one of the Sultan's wives, but escaped to Tjaloeng, and remained there till pardoned.

According to Von Dewall, the people of this village have adopted some of the superstitious customs of the Dyaks, such as recourse to "baliäns,"<sup>1</sup> or sorcerers, in the case of sickness. The witch, or sorceress, dances round the sick person till she falls down exhausted, and then prays to her *Deewa* (God), and is inspired with the knowledge of the manner in which the disease is to be treated, and prescribes accordingly.

As soon as the prau was made fast to a kind of rude pier in front of the mantrie's house, Ké Patti and his men went ashore

<sup>1</sup> See p. 219.

and had a "bitchara" with the mantrie. My headman and I soon followed, but the landing was by no means easy: the pier, or landing-place, consisted simply of the trunk of a tree, not a foot wide, with the upper side roughly squared off, and with thirty-one notches cut into it which did duty for steps; one end rested on the bank and the other in the muddy river-bed: nothing in the shape of a handrail existed to guide a stranger's doubtful steps.

Beyond this again were two immense trees, placed end to end, leading directly to the ladder at the entrance to the house. Ké Patti introduced me to the mantrie and the people present, saying he had the Sultan's orders that every assistance should be rendered me; that I had come as a friend of the Sultan, to see the country, collect all sorts of animals, and make drawings of the Dyaks. The idea of any sane man coming so far for such a purpose amused them highly, and somebody suggested that I was a spy, come to spy out, not "the nakedness of the land," but its wealth. But Ké Patti reassured them on that point, and the judicious distribution of a few presents set their minds at rest as to my good intentions.

Ké Patti then ordered ten fresh men to be ready to start with me on Tuesday morning, and we set about procuring provisions. These were not easily obtained. My mandoer and I went from house to house trying to buy fowls, eggs, lombock, and dried fish, but had the greatest difficulty in purchasing a few fowls and a little lombock. The whole attention of the people seemed to be devoted to agriculture. My men were grumbling at getting no fish, when I saw a small sampang coming down the stream, and signalled to the occupants that I wanted to buy their fish. They shook their heads, answering "Nda, nda," but the offer of a quantity of tobacco was too tempting, and they gladly gave their fish in exchange.

While passing from house to house with Ké Patti I saw a microcephalous boy—*affenmensch*, as Carl Vogt would call him. He was standing in the corner of a room, making a continuous humming noise, "uh—uh—uh," staring at me, and apparently somewhat afraid of me. But Ké Patti took him in his arms and nursed him, so that I had a good opportunity of examining him. He was

apparently between six and eight years of age, with a small oval face, and the top part of the head very much flattened and shallow. His head was twisted to the right, and his throat entirely on the right side. He kept gazing at me, and blinking his eyes as though the light was too strong for him. He could not speak, but occasionally uttered a sound like a grunt, and now and then gave a frantic laugh. In all other respects his body was well formed; but when Ké Patti put him down, he would either crawl on all-fours, or walk with his feet very far apart, waddling like a duck, with his elbows stuck out, and his arms half bent.

On the morning of August 19th I left Klintjouw with a crew of eighteen men, who made rapid progress against the stream, which was now gradually lessening in volume and velocity; and at seven in the evening we reached the kampong, or village, of Binjau. Habitations now became more frequent, and Ké Patti amused me very much by representing every house on the way up as belonging to either a son, a brother, a sister, or other relative of his. Indications of coal were plainly visible at many places on the banks of the river. Indeed the process of coal formation was even then being carried on—masses of decayed leaves, broken branches, grasses, and undergrowth, several feet in thickness, had collected together, and were being compacted by the heavy rains, and gradually covered by alluvial deposits. Enormous trees, with massive straight stems, rising sixty or eighty feet from the ground before throwing out a single branch, overshadowed the rank vegetation beneath, the thickness of which rendered it impossible to penetrate into the forest more than a few yards from the river-side. Innumerable orchids covered many of the trees, those that were dead looking at the distance like so many birds' or wasps' nests. Every tree in the forest was linked to its neighbour by fairy chains of festooned creepers, on which, now and again, might be seen a monkey swaying to and fro. I believe I should be within the truth in saying that a monkey might pass from one end of Borneo to the other without once touching the ground, along the branches of the trees and the creepers that hang between them.

Still the scenery could not be called really beautiful. Though the harmony of colour in the forest leaves, and the graceful shape

of many single plants or groups of trees, form a series of pretty pictures, the landscape is not striking. There is nothing that the Germans would call *grossartig* or *wunderschön*; nothing that approaches the idea of grandeur. Nowhere in the East Indies did I see such romantic spots as are to be found in Norway and Sweden, or even in wild, rocky Lapland. What the landscapes seem to lack is foreground. The background is pretty enough, consisting generally of low hills, to which distance lends that soft depth of tone which only dense wood can give, but there is no variety of incident, no striking character, in the immediate foreground.

I only stayed at Binjau to sleep, being anxious to reach Dyak country. The first Dyak village is at Melan, about two hours by water above Binjau, where a tribe of Modang Dyaks has established itself. Rajah Dinda, the most powerful Dyak chief in the territory of the Sultan of Koetei, has a house here, and, accompanied by Ké Patti and my mandoer, I landed to see if by any chance the Rajah, whose principal residence is at Long Wai, might be on a visit here. The "road" to the house was better adapted for a rope-dancer than for an ordinary traveller. Across the muddy beach was a small tree, in which a dozen irregular steps were cut, similar to that at Mocara Tjaloeng. At the end of this again was the trunk of a long tree, with the bark removed, but in the rough, which was very slippery, as it was raining at the time. Luckily I had no boots on, and so was able to accomplish this "middle passage" in safety. Then again came a Dyak ladder—a plank with notches for steps—almost upright, which led to a platform under the house. Arrived here, I sent word that I would speak to the Rajah, or to the Radenajo, if her husband were not there. Still another ladder had to be ascended, when I was ushered into the presence of a tall plain-looking woman, of about thirty-five years of age, sitting in a corner of the room, arrayed in a blue-and-red striped jacket, with a blue sarong. From her ears, the lobes of which, according to the Dyak standard of beauty, were elongated and split to form a long fleshy loop, hung two pairs of weighty silver rings, stretching the ears till they reached an inch below the level of the chin. In holes in the upper part of the ears were

fastened tassels made of cotton wool. The hands, fingers, arms, and ankles were all tattooed in plain bands of blue. Asking me to be seated on her best mat—a piece of English carpet which she had brought out for the occasion—she placed before me a magnificent gold sirih box, of Malay workmanship; but I gave her to understand that I preferred a cigarette, and lighted one of native make. The Radenajo could speak but half a dozen words in Malay, but she at once utilized her limited knowledge by asking for *obat* (medicine). Ké Patti inquired what her ailment was, when she complained first of asthma, then of rheumatism, and finally pointed to her throat, as a sign that she was suffering from a wen—that complaint so common among the women of Borneo.

I regretted that for none of these disorders had I a proper remedy, but I took the opportunity of presenting to her an embroidered silk scarf and a few strings of beads, with which she was much pleased, promising to give me in return three fowls. The room soon became filled with women and children, and a few old men—the young men being all at work. They manifested the greatest curiosity to see the “white man,” and I was as much an object of interest to them as they were to me. They did not show the slightest fear or jealousy of my presence; and when I gave to the crowd of naked, staring, half-begging children who surrounded me a number of indiarubber air-balls, with a whistle attached, showing them how to blow them out, and when they heard the whistle sound as the balls gradually diminished in bulk, their delight knew no bounds.

Ké Patti's ubiquitous relations were to be found even here. He pointed out to me a young Malay in the room, saying, *Saja poenja anak* (this is my child). I laughed, which annoyed him; when he added, *Anak betoel* (really my child), explaining that he was here on a trading journey to buy rattans from the Dyaks.

Finding that Rajah Dinda was not here, I was anxious to get on to Long Wai, and hastened away from Melan, stopping at Longna, to make a passing call on Rajah Sinen, Dinda's brother. Here I was treated to a private rehearsal of a “war-dance,” performed at the Rajah's request for my especial benefit. This terpsichorean exercise consisted of a series of loud stampings of the feet, ac-



accompanied by quick cries, and threatening attitudes with mandau and shield. Meanwhile another Dyak was fiddling away most vigorously on a two-stringed instrument, a sort of cross between a banjo and a violin. It was roughly carved out of a single piece of wood, the back being hollow and open. The strings, which were made of thin bamboo threads, were played by the fingers, not with a bow. After some bargaining I succeeded in purchasing the fiddle for 10 florins, and it is figured on Plate 19, Fig. 1.

On leaving Rajah Sinon, I was invited to enter a house where a Dyak lay in a corner, groaning loudly, and apparently very ill. The place was full of women and children, who tried to hide themselves behind their elders. On my asking what was the matter, the invalid replied in Malay that about a week ago he had fallen from a tree from a height of some twenty feet, and had injured himself internally. The women had given him some *obat*, and applied hot poultices of minced herbs, but all without avail, and were going to have recourse to *pomali*, or incantation, to drive the evil spirit away, when they heard the white man had arrived, and so they applied to me for relief, asking for medicine, which they offered to pay for. My Chinese head servant reminded me that if the man was really dying—and it looked like it—and my medicine did not cure him, his death would be attributed to me, and not to natural causes; that I should be looked upon with suspicion, and the consequences might be very serious. I found on inquiry that all the man really wanted was some aperient medicine, and offered to give some *obat*, but took the precaution of saying that he must take it at his own risk. The women made ominous murmurs on hearing my remarks translated to them; but the sick man, who was evidently suffering great agony, said he would gladly try my *obat*. So I went over to the prau, and looked at my stock of drugs. I had castor oil and pills; but these, I thought, would not be sufficiently rapid in their effects to make any impression on the sceptical minds of the people; so I administered two table-spoonfuls of *cali carbonicum* in water, which, notwithstanding several wry faces at its unpleasant flavour, the patient took to the last drop. An hour or so afterwards I found

myself surrounded by a crowd of men, women, and children, all of whom had suddenly discovered that they were dangerously ill, suffering terrible pains in the stomach. My *cali carbonicum* had had the desired effect. I was immediately regarded as a hero, a miracle-worker, by the hitherto suspicious Dyaks, and nothing would do but I must supply them all with unlimited quantities of obat.

## CHAPTER V.

Dyak graves—The first skull—Disappearance of Ké Patti—An alarm—A visit from the Rajah's mother—Taking French leave—Bitten by a crocodile—Wild men of the woods—Recruiting for hunters—A beautiful bird—An impostor—Intrusive visitors—Description of Long Wai—A Dyak dictionary—A herculean Rajah—An amorous warrior—Joint captives of Mars and Cupid—The Rajah's wealth—Family cares—Sketching his wife's feet—The manufacture of earrings.

So far, then, my relations with these terrible savages had been satisfactory. I looked anxiously for proof of their head-hunting practices, but saw no skulls ornamenting any of the houses. The Sultan forbids head-hunting in his territory; but Ké Patti assured me that the people were bound by their *adat* (custom) to get heads on certain important occasions in their lives, as before marriage, &c., and that they consequently made inroads into neighbouring territories beyond the Sultan's jurisdiction.

At nine p.m. we arrived at another Modang settlement, called Long Dingen, where we stayed for the night. Next day (August 21) we left at sunrise, and were soon on Dyak territory proper. Along the bank of the river were long bamboo poles, some fifteen feet high, stuck into the ground and ornamented with a few strips of red, blue, and white calico. These served the purpose of tombstones, marking the spots where dead Dyaks lay. Besides these ordinary graves, there were, in the neighbourhood of Long Desá, elaborate structures raised on posts eight or ten feet high, in which the bodies of deceased warriors were deposited. And soon afterwards I had the doubtful pleasure of seeing the first human trophy which had come under my observation, in the shape of a skull, bleached and weather-beaten, stuck on a branch of a high tree. This, Ké Patti told me, was the head of one of the enemies of the tribe—a sort of public, as distinguished from a

private or personal, trophy—taken, no doubt, in war in *tempo doelo* (times gone by).

Shortly before ten in the morning we reached Long Wai, the capital town of the most powerful Dyak tribe in Koetei, and the residence of the great Rajah Dinda. Here, as at Melan and Longna, the landing-place or pier lay opposite the Rajah's house. When we had made the prau fast to this primitive structure, Ké Patti said it would be better for me to remain on board, while he went ashore to ask permission for me to land and take up my temporary abode in the village. Besides, he said, he must go and find a house, although he had told me beforehand that he had a good house here. This, however, was but another example of the amiable weakness of my good old guide, who seemed to be possessed of a more than usually large share of the "lying spirit" which lies so light on the consciences of Malays in general. Before landing, the old diplomatist arrayed himself in a pair of black cloth trousers, and a white linen jacket with silver buttons bearing the Sultan's initials, and made himself look quite *gentil*. I had been so accustomed to seeing him in his dirty print suits that I hardly knew him as he stepped carefully, yet confidently, along the narrow gangway, and up the steep ladders connecting the low-lying muddy foreshore with the main bank on which the houses were built, which lay from fifteen to twenty feet higher. One false step, oh Ké Patti, and the glory of your newly-donned suit would be dimmed in the mud beneath!

Hours passed, and still no tall figure, arrayed in black unmentionables and white silver-buttoned jacket, could be seen trusting itself to the frail structure which was the only link between the floating habitation from which it had lately emerged, and the, to me, unknown world, into which I had watched it pass. Could Ké Patti have lost his head, as well as his clothes and silver buttons, among these savages? Had Rajah Dinda, or one of his wives, given the order, once so familiar in fiction, if not in fact, among more civilized rulers, "Off with his head!"? I began to be impatient; my men were anxious; and the two Chinamen were afraid. We scanned the habitations on shore most carefully. All the holes which did duty for windows were filled with faces, mostly

of women and children, whose eyes seemed to be fixed on us in one concentrated stare. Not a soul could we see on the beach or in what may be called the streets. Presently gongs and drums began to be sounded, in response to which the Dyaks who were at work in the fields and forests came in twos and threes to the town. Then, on the river, prau after prau, filled with armed men, suddenly appeared, all making towards us, some from above, some from below. Some fifteen vessels bore down in succession upon us. The men landed and filed in a long string across the narrow foot-bridge, and joined their comrades ashore. Those who had been indoors now came out, and the whole beach was soon crowded with armed natives. There was an absence of excitement, a method of orderliness about them, which was ominous of something serious. There was no shouting or loud talking that could be heard, but high above the hum of voices on shore resounded the barking of numbers of dogs, who evidently knew that something unusual was happening.

Presently some of the assembled multitude went up to Rajah Dinda's house for a "bitchara;" and, as all this time I could see nothing of Ké Patti, I felt the responsibility lay upon me to do something to ascertain what had become of him. More than half the day had gone, and I did not like the prospect of passing the night in the neighbourhood of what appeared to be a hornet's nest, without knowing something of the intentions of the occupants of the nest. So I sent a messenger ashore, ordering him to approach carefully, and to make every possible sign of friendship, without appearing too submissive. I watched his progress across the landing-place with some anxiety, and was relieved to find that a passage was made for him through the crowd to the Rajah's house. Presently nothing less than the unmistakable black trousers and white jacket were seen slowly descending the ladder. After all, old Ké Patti had lost neither his head nor his buttons. He came with a long story about the difficulty he had had in endeavouring to overcome the scruples of the women of the palace; the Rajah and his brother Sinen were both away, and I could not be permitted to land till one or other of them returned, some days hence.

I took time to consider what I should do: meanwhile the aspect

of affairs on shore underwent little change, until, about four o'clock, a procession headed by a woman, escorted by two chiefs, approached my prau. This Ké Patti said was Dinda's mother. I immediately offered to receive her and the two chiefs in my cabin, while her female attendants took their places alongside in praus, changing places from time to time so that they could peep by turns into my cabin.

The Rajah's mother was a tall masculine-looking dame, probably over sixty years of age, but still showing signs of former beauty; for many of the Dyaks have, notwithstanding their high cheekbones and broad noses, a type of face which is quite in accordance with European ideas of beauty. Taking a seat on the floor of the cabin she scrutinized every object, turning her eyes in all directions. Guns, a nickel-cased clock, a folding chair, cooking utensils—all attracted her attention in turn. Nothing seemed to escape her curious gaze; but as each object caught her eye she turned to me with an inquiring look, and the words "*Mau liat?*" (Permit to look) one of the few Malay expressions with which she was acquainted. The sight of my mandau seemed to reassure her. From the length of the hair tufts and the number of bead ornaments hanging from the sheath, she rightly judged that it belonged to the Sultan. I made her understand it was a present to me from *Toewan Adjé*, as the Dyaks all over Koetei call his Highness.

I offered her a cup of cocoa and milk and some biscuits; but she declined the former, though appreciating the tempting-looking mixed biscuits, still as crisp as if fresh from Huntley and Palmer's factory.

Presently an awkward pause occurred. She somehow avoided speaking to Ké Patti, and her stock of Malay was exhausted, while I could not make any attempt to speak in the Dyak tongue. So I thought to improve the occasion by opening one of my boxes, and offering the old lady a couple of silk scarves, and a few strings of red and yellow glass beads. Her face suddenly assumed a bland expression, a slight smile broke from her lips, and with a few nods of the head, and a muttered "*h'm h'm*" she suddenly rose to leave.

Still I had no permission to land. In the abruptness of the

departure of my visitor, Ké Patti lost the opportunity of asking leave to go ashore; and I saw the procession return as it had come, leaving me none the wiser as to the intentions of the people regarding my landing.

After allowing a decent interval to elapse after the departure of my distinguished guest—or was she my hostess?—I determined to take French leave, and, bidding the rest of my crew stay on board and guard my property, took my two Chinamen on shore with me. My white face, and their yellow skin and pigtails, on which the wondering gaze of the natives had been fixed from a distance, proved irresistibly attractive as we drew nearer. I found it somewhat easier than I had expected to reach *terra firma*, after my recent experience in crossing and recrossing the native landing stages, especially as the ladder leading to Rajah Dinda's house was provided with a light bamboo handrail. By the time I had reached dry land, followed by my Celestial companions, the crowd had concentrated itself round the entrance to the Rajah's house. I went straight to the door, and entered the apartment set apart for the men, giving them to understand that if I could not obtain a small house for my own use I must share their quarters with them. And, as it was now rapidly getting dusk, I asked them, assuming a half air of authority, if they would go and help my men carry my baggage up from the prau, promising them some tobacco when the work was over. Much to my satisfaction, they gave a ready response in the affirmative, and volunteered almost to a man to earn the coveted guerdon of tobacco. While they were gone I had the opportunity of examining my surroundings. The room was but fourteen or fifteen feet long, with a bamboo floor, irregularly laid, with crevices of from half an inch to three inches between each cane. These interstices afforded ample ventilation, and a convenient means of getting rid of dust and dirt; but at the same time they gave free scope for the entry of foul smells, of which there was no lack, especially as in addition to those cracks there were several large holes left in the floor for the purpose of casting down all refuse on to the platform beneath, and of these facilities the inhabitants had availed themselves only too freely. In one corner of the room was a young Dyak, whose leg was terribly swollen, and pierced

with half a dozen large holes—the result of a bite from a crocodile, by which he had been attacked about a month previously while bathing. The smell from the ulceration of the wounds was so exceedingly offensive that I lost no time in getting the poor fellow carried to another house.

Some of the men soon set to work to split a quantity of bamboo, for the purpose of making a partition to divide the room into two.

Among the occupants of the place were some dozen men, who, I could see at a glance, belonged to an entirely different tribe. Their skin was somewhat fairer than that of the other Dyaks, and their features were of a different cast, with an obliqueness of the eye and a coarseness in the hair, which gave them some resemblance to the Mongolian type. Their headdress and *tjawat* or waist-cloth, instead of being made of cotton, were of a brown material made from bark, somewhat resembling tappa. They spoke a different language, too, from the others. On inquiry I was told that they were members of the tribe or race known as “Orang Poonan,” or Forest People—a community dwelling in the forest, always in the open air, except when the men came on a visit to Long Wai. The women of the tribe had never been seen at Long Wai, and never left their homes in the depth of the forest. The men were on a visit to Rajah Dinda, with whom they were on terms of friendship; and they had to share with the other Dyaks the back portion of the large room in which I was, while I and my men were to occupy the improvised chamber facing the river. “Adversity makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows,” says the proverb; and, if in this case I had no cause to complain of ill-luck generally, I had some reason to question the fortune which had doomed me to sleep in close proximity to such wild men of the woods as these.

I had often heard of the Orang Poonan, and of their alleged ferocity, and the state of utter savagedom in which they lived; and, though I had hoped to be able to see them in the course of my journey, I little expected to have been confronted with them so early. I was comforted, however, with the reflection that they were in Rajah Dinda’s confidence, and that I was still in territory nominally, at least, subject to the authority of Koetei: in this way I calmed my own apprehensions as philosophically as I could; but



I had more difficulty in assuring my followers, and especially the two Chinese, that they would find their heads and pigtails quite safe in the morning.

Nothing, in fact, happened to disturb our night's rest; and next day I made overtures to these Forest People, speaking to them through an interpreter, and was surprised to find that they seemed to possess equal, if not superior, intelligence to their neighbours. They seemed willing to oblige, and I easily induced them, by promises of beads and tobacco, to undertake to go into the forest daily, collecting animals, birds, and insects for me. They shook their heads at the mention of birds, saying that in consequence of the failure of the wild fruit crop, through the drought, the birds had died in great numbers, and were very scarce.

I laid out before their admiring eyes my whole stock of merchandise—beads of various colours, buttons of brass, silver, or glass, ribbon edged with gold lace, small knives, shilling razors, toy balloons, Japanese knives, gay-coloured prints, and above all a good stock of strong Java tobacco, and finally money. The cash they showed no appreciation of; but for all the other articles, with the partial exception of the beads, which were unfortunately not all of the proper pattern to suit the Dyak taste, they found some strange use. The large glass beads they would stick in the holes in their ears; the ribbon was used for making ornaments of various kinds; the prints were also useful, while the whistling balloons excited universal delight.

The Orang Poonan, with their dogs at their heels, would start every morning at sunrise on their collecting trips, with a *lebét* (bag) on their backs, their quiver of poisoned arrows hung at their left side, their blowing-tube in one hand, and a paddle in the other. No Dyak, either man or woman, ever goes out without a paddle, which is to a Dyak what a walking-stick or an umbrella is to an Englishman, only even more indispensable. Arrived at the riverside they would always bathe before embarking in their praus, but never partook of any food before starting. I also made several excursions up some small creeks, starting at daylight and returning at noon. I was generally accompanied either by some of the Orang Poonan or by the Modang Dyaks, who

all seemed anxious to help me, and would go ashore and penetrate into the dense bamboo thickets whenever they heard the note of a bird. The result was, however, on the whole, poor; and it generally ended in hearing the birds only, and not in seeing them. The foliage was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few feet, and if a bird was shot there was little chance of recovering it. One afternoon, however, when I was staying "at home," suffering from an attack of fever, a Poonan brought me a beautiful bird, the sight of which was so gratifying that I forgot all about my illness, and made a sketch of it and skinned it. It was a species of flycatcher; the body and tail were white—a very unusual colour for the tropics—the tail and wings edged with black, as if in mourning; the head and throat of a dark blue metallic lustre; the eyes dark brown, and encircled by a band of naked wrinkled skin, which, like the beak, was of a sky-blue colour. The most striking feature was the tail, the two middle feathers of which were of extraordinary length. The Poonans and Dyaks all assured me it was a very rare bird; I afterwards found it was common in Bali and Malacca.

Tan Bon, whom I had engaged for sixty florins a month, with an advance of three months' wages, which he asked under the pretence that he understood the skinning and preparing of birds, proved an utter impostor. He had not the least idea where or how to begin; but the birds brought to me were unfortunately mostly common, and I could therefore afford to let him have a number of them to practise upon, so that he eventually became more efficient. Chinamen, as a rule, are handy and skilful at this work, and my ill-luck in getting one so unskilled as Tan Bon was all the more annoying. The Dyaks and Poonans used to watch us with great interest, and were sorely puzzled to know of what use the skins could be. I explained that the white men were anxious to see what kinds of birds there were in Koetei, and whether they were the same as those in the adjoining islands; and, as they got more at ease, and saw that I was in earnest in what I said, they displayed considerable interest in my operations.

At times their curiosity was excited to an inconvenient pitch.

The women at first used, at the most, to peep into my room when they thought I was not looking, and would run away when I went towards them or spoke. By degrees, however, they got bolder, and neither children nor women showed the slightest hesitation in asking for "presents." One wanted beads, another cloth, and a third buttons; sometimes offering in exchange fowls, fish, or fruit. But they tried to drive most terribly hard bargains, and would consult with each other whether what I offered them was equivalent in value to their own goods, even in some cases coming back, after making a bargain, and asking for their fruits and fowls to be returned.

The Poonans, finding their daily excursions into the forest did not produce any valuable results, offered to go on a week's expedition, and return with all the specimens they could collect. In the meantime my two Chinamen got on the sick-list—one with fever and the other with dysentery, and were soon followed by Sariman and Laban. My time was pretty fully occupied in seeing that they were properly attended to, and in improving my acquaintance with the village of Long Wai and its inhabitants.

The village of Long Wai is the largest Modang Dyak settlement I have seen in Koetei, and the tribe inhabiting it has the reputation of being the most powerful. Though the Rajah pays a yearly tribute to the Sultan, he does not allow himself and his people to be trampled upon by his Malay suzerain and his Panggerans; and, though on perfectly good terms with him, he does not always display the most implicit obedience to his orders.

The population of Long Wai is over 1000. The people are of superior build and physique to the other tribes in Koetei, and belong to what may be called the rich Dyaks.

The houses are built in the ordinary style of Dyak architecture,<sup>1</sup> mounted on poles, and connected with each other by boards laid on posts a foot or two from the ground, forming a regular labyrinth of wooden roads or platforms. This does not appear to have been the case when Von Dewall was in Long Wai in 1849, as he says, "There exists no mutual communication; each house has its own ladder;" though later on he writes, "By means of wooden

<sup>1</sup> See p. 195.

planks, one can come from one house to another,"—a qualification, if not a contradiction, of the former statement.

For the first few days of my stay here I found it rather difficult to converse with the people, as Ké Patti was often away cultivating a rice patch a short distance from the village, and there was only one Dyak in the place who could speak more than a few words of Malay. However, I succeeded in making myself understood by signs and ejaculations, and occupied myself in making a short vocabulary of Dyak words, which proved very useful. This will be found in the Appendix. It will be observed the language has the peculiarity that it possesses no R.

In about a week, however, Rajah Dinda and his brother Sinen returned home, and received me very kindly when I called to see them immediately after their arrival. They both spoke Malay, and I was able to converse pretty freely with them.

Rajah Dinda is a powerfully-built man, standing 5ft. 9in., very muscular, and with limbs of Herculean dimensions. His face is rather small, with delicate features, giving him a feminine appearance, which the total absence of beard increases, and which contrasts strangely with the vigour of his prodigious frame. He is descended from an old dynasty which has held authority in Long Wai from *tempo doelo* (olden times), as the Malays say of anything that dates back more than two generations.

He has a quiet and rather hesitating manner in conversation, which suggests the idea that he is anxious to conceal something; but, from my experience, I believe him to be fairly straightforward, and as good as his word. I never saw him excited, but always dignified, though genial, in his bearing. This is no doubt partly attributable to his sense of power, while at the same time it enhances the respect with which he is regarded by his people and neighbours.

Dinda has been converted, nominally, to Mohammedanism, chiefly through the influence of the Sultan of Koetei. But his conversion was, I believe, rather a matter of personal convenience or gratification, than of conviction. He had, at the time of my visit, five wives, four of whom were almost as tall and muscularly built as himself. He gained the affection of two of his wives while on a

head-hunting excursion at Long Wahou, during which he boasts of having killed five Dyaks with his own hand, and from which he returned bearing in triumph, in addition to his spoils of war, two tall young girls, who had admired his courage and fallen easy victims to the shafts of Cupid, and allowed themselves to be brought to Long Wai, the joint captives of Love and War! Perhaps the reputed wealth of the Rajah had something to do with the willingness with which these muscular damsels submitted to be taken prisoners. Dinda is said to have 50,000 guilders in hard cash, besides quantities of gold dust, and much wealth in the shape of sacred jars (*gudji blanga*), stores of merchandise, and other property. The Rajah has no Civil List from which he draws his wealth; it is all acquired by trade, and by the results of the labour of his people, who are obliged to render certain services, such as attending to agricultural duties on his private reserves, building houses or praus, &c.

Rajah Dinda seemed very proud of his children, of whom he had a numerous and increasing family. Almost every day at noon he would take his youngest daughter, a fair and really beautiful infant, into the river, and give her a bath, while a Dyak girl held an umbrella over her head as a protection from the sun. One day one of the Rajah's daughters gave me one of the huge straw hats worn by the Dyak women when out at work in the fields. The rim was no less than two feet seven inches in diameter, and served the double purpose of umbrella and sunshade.<sup>2</sup> To complete the favour, I begged Rajah Dinda to get one of his wives to make me a bark jacket,<sup>3</sup> for which I promised that she should be handsomely rewarded; and a few days afterwards he came over to ask me to go with him to the palace, and see how the work was getting on.

Two of his wives were busy making a little fancy braiding round the top of the garment; but what attracted my attention more than the needlework were the hands of the dusky sempstresses. The whole of the backs of their hands were decorated in a most elaborate and artistic manner with tattoo marks, the symmetrical pattern of which was exceedingly remarkable. I asked

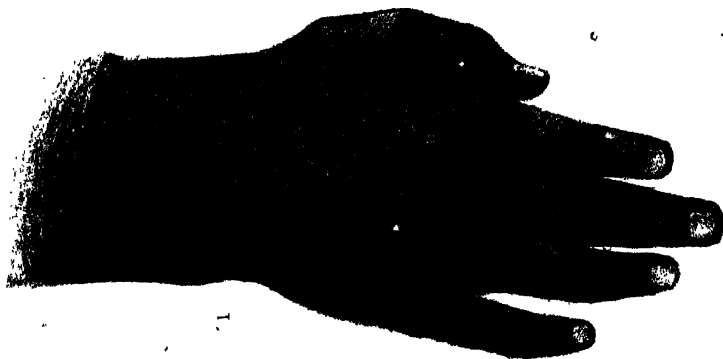
<sup>2</sup> See Plate 26.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 185.





5



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3



CARL BOCK, DEL.

(1 to 4) TATTOO MARKS (5) SIRIH BASKET.

C.F. Kallish, Care of St. Helborn, London.

permission to make a drawing of the tattoo marks; but the ladies were coy and would not decide, leaving it for Rajah Dinda to say whether I might do so or not. With his usual willingness to oblige me, Dinda smiled and nodded his head, saying, *Boele* (must). So I ran back for my sketch-book and was soon engaged in making the drawings, which are reproduced in Plate 20, Fig. 1.

The ice being once broken, the ladies were good enough to let me sketch their feet, which were also elaborately tattooed; and I have consequently the pleasure of introducing my readers, in Plate 20, Fig. 2, to the feet as well as the hands of one of Rajah Dinda's wives. All the married women here are tattooed on the hands and feet, and sometimes on the thighs, as in Plate 6. The decoration is one of the privileges of matrimony, and is not permitted to unmarried girls.

Having succeeded so far in obtaining the goodwill of the ladies of the Rajah's family, I endeavoured to buy a pair of their large, heavy tin earrings, which hung from the loops in the lobes of the ears; but they were unwilling to sell any. I succeeded, however, in purchasing a small piece of tin, with which Rajah Dinda showed me the whole process of the manufacture of these precious ornaments. Taking a long, straight piece of bamboo, the hollow of which was the same diameter as it was intended that the earrings should be, he fixed on the top of it the half of a cocoa-nut shell, with a hole bored through, in which the upper end of the cane was inserted, the whole forming a tube, with a cup at the top. Wrapping the tube in a cloth, he melted the tin in a small ladle, and poured it into the cocoa-nut cup, till the tube was filled. When the tin was cool, he opened the bamboo tube, and took out a long, straight, round rod of tin; which he then bent round a thick, but smooth, piece of wood, forming a ring, with the ends not quite meeting.



## CHAPTER VI.

An important bitchara—Warlike preparations—A visit to the Orang Pooman—The Forest People at home—Roast monkey for dinner—White-skinned Dyaks—Their habits and customs—Preparing the arrow poison—A surgical operation—A banquet to the wild people of the woods—The aborigines of Borneo.

ON the 12th September there was unusual commotion in Long Wai, which seemed to betoken a sudden termination to my friendly relations with the Rajah and his people. From early morning till late in the afternoon armed Dyaks from other kampongs came pouring into the village, and Rajah Dinda held a long bitchara, or council, with the various chiefs on the platform under his house. Not only men, but, much to my surprise, the women too, were admitted to this council; and presently two of the Sultan's confidential wives came up from Tangaroeng. The length and apparent importance of the conference, and the large gathering of chiefs and armed men, indicated that something serious was amiss. Could it be that the Rajah had taken sudden offence at my intrusion? or could the coming of the Sultan's wives be regarded as a proof that the Sultan himself was meditating some unfriendly action towards me? All that I could gather from casual inquiries, was that the Rajah was full of *soesa* (trouble). All day long in my room a Dyak was busily engaged in making bullets—pieces of stone covered with lead—and cleaning the guns belonging to the Rajah. My men were anxious, and feared treachery; and the openness of the preparations seemed to increase, instead of disarming, their suspicions. At last I sent Tan Bon to ascertain what was the meaning of the commotion in the village; and he returned stating that all the fuss was owing to the Sultan's desire to increase, and not diminish by hostilities, the population of the

country! He had heard that several Dyaks had left Long Wai, and gone to another *negorei*, or county, beyond the limits of Koetei; and he had sent up to say that no Dyaks were to leave his territory on any pretence. He wanted his kingdom to become thickly populated, and those that had left were to come back, or be fetched back by force if necessary.

It was a relief to know that the alarm was not caused by any jealousy of my own proceedings; but it was particularly unfortunate that the minds of the people should be unsettled in this way, just at this time, as I was intending to penetrate into the forest, and endeavour if possible to solve for myself the mystery of the Orang Poonan, or Wild People of the Woods.

My hunting party had not yet returned, but there were still two or three of these people passing to and from Long Wai. Never could I see or hear that they were accompanied by women, but the reports which I heard in the village represented the women being white (*poeti*). This I interpreted to mean "fair;" but there seemed much mystery about them, and all my cross-questionings resulted in eliciting very little information as to the whereabouts of their homes; all the answer I could get was that it was "far away." I made many attempts to induce one of the chiefs who visited Long Wai to let me accompany him on his return, but he refused for a long time. At last he said he would take me one day to their hunting-ground, but he must first return himself and prepare his people for my coming, as they would be afraid if I were to go suddenly among them. They would not even see a Malay, and always remained in the densest part of the forest, where it was impossible to track them without a guide.

To make a good impression I gave the Poonan some rice and beads to take as a present for the women, and told him, through a Dyak interpreter, that the interest should be mutual—that they ought to be as anxious to see me as I was to see them. I promised more presents if he was successful in his mission of paving the way for my visit. In a couple of days he returned, and in a very off-hand way told me I could go with him to-morrow.

We started at sunrise, taking a small prau up the river—the Poonan chief, myself, Sariman, and four of the tribe. After

paddling some twenty miles up the-stream, the canoe was turned to the left into a narrow creek, up which we proceeded for a couple of hours. Suddenly the prau was stopped, and the Poonan made signs that we must land and go through the forest. I could see no trace of a landing-place; and, though I had kept an anxious look-out for any indications of human habitation, I had seen none. There was nothing to show that the spot at which we had stopped was different from any other point throughout the whole distance we had travelled—no trace of a path, not even a broken branch or other indication of traffic could I see, as a sign that human foot had ever trodden there before. I was afterwards told that the Poonans make marks on trees to show their movements and resting places to each other. After struggling through a bamboo thicket, which, to all appearance, had never before been disturbed by human hand or foot, we found ourselves in the dense forest. The chief made a curious cry, *Hio! hio!* which was answered by another voice in the distance; and a few moments later I was led up to a tall tree, where, sitting under an awning of attap, supported by four bamboo sticks, were three young women, one of them with a baby in a sort of cradle slung on her back; while a fourth woman, much older, was roasting the thick hide of a long-nosed monkey (*nasalis larvatus*) before a fire. Just beyond were two men, who came forward as we approached.

The women were all very small in stature, dirty, and scurvy. The dirt was the more visible on them on account of their light yellowish skin. They were naked, except for a narrow cloth round the loins; in the case of two of the younger women it was barely a foot wide, while the others had a long blue open sarong, such as the Dyak women wear.

They did not seem the least afraid of me, but soon began to ask for beads, &c. Most of the conversation was carried on by means of signs, one woman pointing to her own necklace, for instance, and holding out her hand. Another asked for tobacco, showing a sample in her hand, and saying "Bacco, bacco," which was unmistakable.

I gave them to understand that after I had made sketches of them I would give them presents, and three of the women stood

very quiet while I took their portraits. The name of the one in the blue sarong (Plate 16) I ascertained to be Song, while the other woman, carrying the baby, is Mrs. Lūn. On the arm of the younger girl will be seen the marks of a kind of vaccination practised by these people (see p. 213).

By the time I had made the drawings their dinner was cooked. They hospitably asked me to partake of their fare—roast monkey—which I politely declined, though I have heard it is very good eating. The meat was simply roasted over the fire, suspended from sticks stuck in the ground; and the only cooking utensils to be seen were bamboo cylinders used for boiling rice. There was not even a clay pot. I once saw the chief use the shoulder-blade of the monkey as a spoon; but they have no manufactured "cutlery," making use only of the forks which were in use in the time of Adam.

I believe the fairness of skin among the women to be the effect of their perfect seclusion in the dark forest, where the sun's rays penetrate scarcely ever, if at all. The men, though not so dark as other Dyaks, are much darker than the women, owing to the fact that they spend much of their time on the rivers, where the sky is open, and that they frequently visit Long Wai, where they are more or less exposed to the rays of the sun. Individuals of both sexes, however, differ much both in physical build and in colour of skin, as will be seen by a comparison of the different plates. The woman represented in Plate 17 was much darker-skinned than the other two, and of heavier build. Plate 24 represents the chief under whose guidance I visited the Forest People "at home." He was not nearly so dark nor so heavily built as an Orang Poonan who hailed from a district to the north of Long Wahou—considerably further north than the district through which the other roamed—and whose head is shown in Plate 22. The swarthy skin and the loftier forehead of the Long Wahou Poonan contrast strongly with the colour and physiognomy of the others.

My stay among these primitive wild people of the woods was limited to a single afternoon; but I had ample opportunity of observing the customs of the men during my stay at Long Wai,

as I made several hunting excursions with different parties of them from time to time.

In Plate 15 I have represented a group of three young Poonans, sketched as they lay asleep in their natural characteristic attitudes during one of our hunting expeditions. These people live day and night in the open air, almost entirely naked, with no more shelter in showery weather than that afforded by an attap mat (*kajang*), which they then place over instead of under them when they lie down on the ground to sleep, as seen in the left-hand figure in Plate 15. They always, however, keep a fire burning at night. In the bag or basket (*lebét*) near the centre of the group is one of these kajangs rolled up ready for carrying, and attached to it are a quiver of arrows, and a gourd containing the little balls of pith which are placed at the end of the arrows to enable them to be blown through the tube. Hung on the branch of the tree overhead are another quiver of arrows, a gourd containing the pith balls, and a mandau, while to the right is a shield.

The men are all armed with mandaus, obtained from the Dyaks by exchange. Their aboriginal weapons are the *sumpitan* (blowing-tube) and poisoned arrows (see Plate 18, Figs. 9, 10), in the manufacture and use of which they are all expert. These are similar to the ordinary Dyak weapons of the same kind described at p. 193, and figured in Plate 18.

I was fortunate enough to obtain by exchange specimens of most of their very scanty stock of personal goods. In Plate 14, Fig. 12, is represented a comb, made of bamboo, split into ten teeth. This is frequently used by them, though I am forced to say not often enough. Fig. 13 represents the poison-plate, on which they prepare the arrow-poison.

I once, quite by accident, had an opportunity of seeing the manner in which the poison is placed on the arrows. When sitting in the house one evening I noticed a smell as of gutta-percha boiling, and seeing the Poonans very busy with their arrows I went up to them, and by signs asked them what they were doing. One of the men replied by pointing to the arrow-head. "*Radjun?*" (poison), I inquired in Malay; to which he replied by nodding his

head. I then watched their proceedings. They had a bundle of arrows by their side, and as soon as the poisonous matter was hot they took a small quantity and smeared over a wooden plate (see Plate 19, Fig. 13) by means of a wooden instrument resembling a pestle, till the plate was covered with a thick layer. Then taking an arrow they rolled the head across the plate, so that it became coated with the pasty matter. Next they made a spiral incision in the arrow-head and again rolled it over the plate. The arrow was then ready for use. And terribly poisonous these arrows undoubtedly are. A bird, or an animal as large as a monkey, if hit with one of these weapons will immediately fall with convulsive movements, and a few seconds afterwards life is extinct.

Birds and animals thus killed are eaten by the Poonans, and indeed by Dyaks all over Borneo, without any ill effect. As soon as they have secured their quarry, they remove the arrow by cutting out the piece of flesh into which it has penetrated, to the distance of an inch or so all round.

What this arrow-poison is made of I could never ascertain, notwithstanding all my inquiries on the spot. It certainly contained nicotine—which the Dyaks collect from their pipes when they get foul after smoking. I brought home a specimen, which I submitted to Sir Robert Christison, Bart., for analysis and experiment. Sir Robert not having, since his well-earned retirement from public life, the necessary facilities for an investigation of this nature,<sup>1</sup> very kindly handed the poison to Dr. Rutherford,

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Sir Robert Christison for the following observations :—“ It is a good many years since I applied myself to the study of the Borneo poison. At that time, however, the imperfect and discrepant accounts of its source, action, and even name, as given by such authors as I could consult, left me quite at a loss regarding every point in its history. The works I refer to are chiefly Leschenhault, the experiments of Magendie, Orfila, and Delisle, the notices by Mérit in his ‘*Dict. de Matière Médicale*,’ and some brief references to the subject in the narratives of our naval adventures with the pirates of Borneo and its neighbourhood. There is great confusion from mixing up with one another the Java *Tschettik* (*Tieuté* of the French), the Java *Antiar* or *Upas Antiar*, and the *Ipo*, then stated as the name, or one of the names, of the Borneo poison. Consequently one authority speaks of the poison causing death by coma with convulsions; another by paralysis; another by arresting the action of the heart. In short, you will not wonder that, with such materials, I gave up my work in that direction with despair. *Tschettik*, however, is well known to be got from a species of *Strychnos*, the *S. Tieuté*; and *Antiar* has been referred to

Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University. Here, however, a fresh obstacle presented itself. Parliament having in its wisdom, and at the instigation of an unscientific agitation, passed a law known as the Anti-Vivisection Act, which places serious restrictions on any scientific investigation necessitating experiments on living animals, Dr. Rutherford has been unable<sup>2</sup> to make any attempt to ascertain the nature, action, and effects of the poison, and to find a cure for it. Our seamen have already been at close quarters with Dyak pirates, and the occasion may easily arise when they shall be so again; and there can scarcely be a question whether the lives of a few rabbits can be placed in the scale against the life of a single sailor who may fall a victim to one of their deadly darts. We can ill afford to lose a second Commodore Goodenough at the hands either of South Sea Islanders, of Borneo pirates, or of South American Indians; and the discovery of the nature of the various arrow-poisons used in different parts of the world would be the first step towards the discovery of an antidote. If the anti-vivisectionists object to the immolation of a few rabbits in such a cause, will they submit one of their own bodies for experiment?

The use of the poisoned arrow is a great advantage to the collector of natural history specimens, as no injury is caused to the skin of the animal or bird, the hole caused by the arrow point being so minute as to be quite imperceptible.

When shooting with me the Poonans always begged me for the empty cartridge-cases, and it was some time before I could discover for what purpose they wanted them; but at last I found that they put them as ornaments in the ears.

It is curious that in their intercourse with the Long Wai Dyaks these Orang Poonan do not appear to have adopted any of the customs of the latter. The only thing in which they seem to have profited by their acquaintance with their neighbours is in arming themselves with mandaus, and in a few instances in procuring by exchange a small quantity of cloth, with which they make the

a peculiar species, *Antiaris toniocaria* (Leschenhault), belonging to the family *Artocarpacæ*. But, so far as I am aware, nothing is yet known of the botanical source of the Borneo Ipo—if that be its right name."

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix.

head gear and tjawat which constitute their sole clothing. Although, for instance, they seem to appreciate the advantage of a house to sleep in, they have not introduced into their home in the wild woods the custom of building any kind of habitation.

Even in the case of illness they rely upon their own skill rather than adopt the remedies employed by their neighbours,—though in this respect, perhaps, the Dyaks could teach them little that is worth learning. One day one of the Poonans staying at Long Wai fell ill, and complained of a pain in his back. Without hesitation the chief took his small knife from his mandau sheath, and taking a piece of flesh firmly between his fingers made three incisions in the lower part of the back, in the region of the kidneys. In each slit he inserted a bamboo cylinder, two inches long, which he first made very hot, pressing them down firmly, and afterwards applying a little hot water to the wounds. I felt this novel kind of seton, and found the three pieces of bamboo were fastened very securely into the flesh.

Another day the chief himself was laid down with fever, but he would accept no assistance from the Dyaks; and, as he showed no signs of improvement after several days, he was removed by his men to his home in the forest. I never heard whether he recovered.

My visit to the Poonans had the effect of bringing some of the ladies out of their retirement; for a few days afterwards several of the women, accompanied by men who had not hitherto ventured into Long Wai, came to the village and stayed with me for a couple of hours. This was quite an event in the annals of the village, and I told my men to give my visitors a good meal of rice; which they enjoyed heartily as a pleasant change from their daily bill of fare of monkeys, wild boars, serpents, birds, and wild fruits. I found afterwards that the real object of their visit was to beg some salt. They said their friends who had been staying at Long Wai had told them I had been very liberal in distributing salt and other presents; and so, on the strength of this compliment, as well as out of pity for their scorbutic condition, I gave them a plentiful supply of salt, to which I added a few handfuls of “bacco.”

I believe these savages to be the true aborigines of Borneo.



They live in utter wildness in the central forests of Borneo, almost entirely isolated from all communication with the rest of the world. A few of the men occasionally visit Long Wai, and are on friendly terms with the Dyaks, but they will not hold communication with a Malay. Their existence has long been known, but no European before myself ever saw one of the women of the race; and it is some compensation to me for all the difficulties and dangers of my journey across Borneo that I am able to lay before the public faithful likenesses of these people, and a correct, if somewhat brief and imperfect, description of their habits and customs.

## CHAPTER VII.

Dyak amusements—Musical instruments—A birthday festival—The cemetery—Royal tombs—Buried treasures—The evil spirits angered—Hunting parties—Dividing the spoil—A conflagration averted—A boar-hunt—A swimming boar—An *al fresco* feast—A mountain on fire—Death-posts and human skulls—A mysterious trophy—Forcible ablutions—The Rajah in full state—Boegis robbers—A saw-fish—Down the river—An unexpected meeting.

IN the evenings there were always some amusements while the Poonans were at Long Wai. One of them would play on a bamboo flute with his left nostril, while a few Dyaks would sit round the dim and smoky *damar* torch, made from the resin of a forest-tree, and enjoy a cigarette or pipe.

Sometimes they would give a war-dance at my request, on the great floor under Rajah Dinda's house, where a couple of Dyaks, each with a shield (*kliau*) and sword (*mandau*), would face each other in all sorts of attitudes, changing them with a remarkable rapidity to the accompaniment of a two-stringed fiddle (*djimpai*) or a "kleddi"—the latter a curious instrument,<sup>1</sup> with organ-like tones, rather pleasing to the ear. The music, however, would be drowned by an endless shouting and yelling, proceeding from the audience as well as the performers.

One evening, a little past nine, I had just closed my eyes to enjoy a night's rest when I was awakened by a great noise of singing and stamping. I listened for some time, but still the sounds did not cease, but rather increased. All my men were asleep except Sariman, who said the Dyaks were dancing at some feast. I went out to see what the performance was like, and saw on the same platform under Rajah Dinda's house, quite in the dark, thirteen Dyaks, all men, singing, and walking round in a

<sup>1</sup> See Plate 19, Figs. 1 and 3; also p. 217.

circle, first turning their feet to the right and stamping on the floor, then pausing a moment, and turning to the left, still stamping. Occasionally another recruit joined the company. What was all this about? I kept asking. A woman had given birth to a child! was the answer. And so this jollification was kept up half the night in honour of the little stranger.

The Dyak tombs which I had seen along the river-banks on my way up to Long Wai had keenly excited my curiosity, which was increased by the frequent rumours of the grandeur of the burial-places of the Rajahs of Long Wai. Ké Patti described them to me as large carved structures, which no stranger was ever allowed to visit. His stories of the extreme privacy with which they were guarded only made me the more anxious to see them. But he said he dared not ask Rajah Dinda; nor would Rajah Sinen ask his brother. Dinda had always been very willing to grant my requests, but when I told him I wished to see his fathers' graves he thought I had asked too much. Besides, he added, it was against his *adat*. Time after time I persecuted him for permission to visit the forbidden ground, telling him to leave *adat* a little on one side; still he hesitated, and I found out he was under the influence of the women, who thought I should steal one of the bodies, and prophesied bad luck if a stranger were allowed to go to the sacred place. I reminded Dinda of the Sultan's instructions, that "what I wished to see, I must see" (*Apo soeka liat—moesti liat*). If he preferred, he might himself go with me, and be witness that I had no other motive for going there than to see how his fathers were buried, and make drawings of the tombs. At last the Rajah gave an unwilling consent, and, accompanied by Sariman and five Dyaks, I started one day for the forbidden ground. We paddled down the river for a couple of miles till we came to a side stream on the right, which we ascended for another mile, the banks being lined with bamboo. Landing at a small opening through the thicket, we walked along a narrow path till we came to a small clearing, which was the cemetery of Long Wai. Here, surrounded by the graves of a number of his subjects, lay the bones of Rajah Dinda's fathers, and other members of his family. There were two forms of graves generally adopted by the common





RAJAH DINDA'S FAMILY SEPULCHRE.

CARL BOCK, DEL.

people; one a small chamber, raised on posts from ten to twenty feet high, in which the corpse was placed; the other a somewhat similar structure built into a hole in the ground. The latter form was the commonest.

The tombs of the Rajahs were most substantially-built and elaborately-decorated structures of ironwood, with every crack and crevice carefully filled in with putty made of damar resin and chalk\* to prevent the inroads of insects. The roofs were of laths of ironwood, imbricated. The walls were carved, and rudely painted with representations of birds or quadrupeds, the favourite crocodile of course not being omitted, and the gables at each end were elaborately carved.

Plate 8 shows the "house" in which Rajah Dinda's father and family are laid; while Plate 9 represents the mausoleum of Rajah Sinen's family.

Rajah Dinda's father was buried with all his clothes, his sword, shield, and paddle—with which he is supposed to paddle himself to heaven in his coffin, which represents a prau. In his hands he is said to have had a quantity of gold dust.

Mr. Von. Dewall\* mentions that the Rajahs and the rich Dyaks do not let the bodies of their deceased relatives remain in these burial-places; but gather the bones, after all the impurities have disappeared, place them in jars, and hide them up far in the mountains—in caves. I never heard that this was the case with the Dyaks of Long Wai, but I was told that the Dyaks on the banks of the Tewéh, in the Doesoen district, used to adopt this practice, though they have abandoned it of late years, since the supremacy of the Dutch.

I stayed at the cemetery till noon, making sketches, and taking notes of the features of the place; but was unable to finish my drawings, and left with the intention of returning another day. Just as we landed at Long Wai a most terrific thunderstorm burst over the village, the rain fell in torrents, and the wind was so high that I was afraid our house would fall to pieces. As it was, the thatch roof was partly blown away, and in order to keep out the rain and wind the Dyaks, who always have a reserve of these

\* See p. 202.

\* "*Overzicht van het Rijk van Koetei.*"

roof-coverings, had to set to work at once to repair the damage. In an hour or two the river rose several feet, and the Dyaks, fearing that the current would carry their praus down the river, hastened down to the beach, which was all under water, and dragged them far up on dry land, and made them fast. In the evening Rajah Dinda came in to see me, calm and stern-looking. He said the women of the palace all blamed him for giving me permission to go to the burial-place, and all this rain and hurricane had occurred in consequence of my intrusion. I said to Dinda that I hoped the rain was wanted for the crops; but the Modangs all answered that, on the contrary, just now, while they were preparing the rice-fields, fine weather was wanted. Fortunately no harm came of the ire of the evil spirits which I had so innocently conjured up; and three days later I went back to the cemetery to complete my sketches. As luck would have it, the women were fated to have their revenge, for on my return in the afternoon another tempest, not quite so violent as the last, but still unusual at that time of year, swept over the village; and I doubt not Rajah Dinda regretted for once in his life that he had not been content with one wife to scold him, instead of being blessed with four.

The Dyaks would go out in parties, once or twice a week hunting the deer and wild boar, both of which are plentiful in all parts of Koetei. Although the thick tangled undergrowth in the forests renders it impossible to penetrate far from the riverside in order to reach the game, and equally difficult to get within range of the animals, the well-trained dogs rarely fail to drive a deer or two and a few boars within reach of the sportsmen, who remain within a short distance of the river. During the first week of my stay at Long Wai a large party, headed by Rajah Sinen, went away hunting early in the morning; before noon I heard a great shouting on the shore under my window, and presently a swarm of Dyaks crowded up the ladder into my room, bearing with them one of the trophies of the chase in the shape of a fine deer. This was followed by three wild boars, for nothing would please Rajah Sinen but that all the game should be brought to me, and that I should select what portion I preferred. I bargained, in the first place, that I should have the skulls of the animals—as a gentle

hint to the human head-hunters that my taste for such spoils did not extend beyond wild beasts. Next, I directed "Baba," one of my Chinese servants, and Laban, the cook, to cut some joints or slices for my men, who had had to put up with rather a scanty bill of fare at Long Wai, and subsist chiefly on rice and fruits, fish being scarce and other provisions dear. The prospect of a treat of venison was therefore very welcome to them all, and my two Chinamen especially revelled in the idea of pork for dinner. The fact that the religious scruples of the Malay cook, who professed the Mohammedan belief, prevented him from either cutting up the boar, or cooking any of the meat, did not disconcert them in the least, and it was not long before my larder was plentifully stocked with prime cuts of venison and boar's flesh. Then the animals were removed, and, after Rajah Sinen had taken his share, the remains were divided among the whole village, and the rest of the day was devoted to preparations for the feast in the evening. The meat was cut up into innumerable slices, a dozen or more of which were stuck at a time on a piece of bamboo, and roasted, or rather smoked, over the fire.

I had no sooner congratulated myself on having got rid of my hunting friends than I found blue wreaths of smoke penetrating the cracks in the floor of my room, entering at the door and window, and gradually filling the place. Thinking that in the excitement the house had been accidentally set on fire, I hastened below, and found four or five fires lighted on the platform immediately underneath. Not relishing the idea of being turned into smoked bacon myself, I ordered the fires to be extinguished. To my surprise I found that not merely the flesh, but also the thick hide of the wild boars, was cut into pieces, smoked, and eaten. This *bonne bouche* was mostly reserved for the Poonans. The tusks of the boars were always carefully preserved, and worn as charms, attached to the girdle of the mandau, together with the canine teeth of monkeys, bears, &c.

Von Dewall says "the Modangs of Long Wai do not eat venison." But this statement is erroneous, for, on the contrary, they are very fond of the meat; and whenever a deer is killed every inhabitant of the village gets a share. The native who



actually shoots the animal has the right to the horns, which are much sought after, the bases being used to make the handles of the mandaus.

A hunting day is always an event of interest to the dogs, as well as their masters, for they get a good supply of bones and refuse meat as a reward for the part they have borne in the day's proceedings.

During an excursion of thirty miles beyond Long Wai I had a grand day's sport with Rajahs Dinda and Sinen and a number of Poonans. Our intended quarry was deer, but failing that we were sure to get wild boars. There was also a chance, the Rajah hinted, that we might come across some other tribes, with whom the Long Wai Dyaks were not on the best of terms; and, as he could not answer for the consequences if such were the case, he determined to take three praus and a good following. The largest prau was allotted to me, manned by fourteen Poonans, while Rajah Dinda and his brother Sinen had seven and six men respectively in their boats. Before starting I gave them two picols of rice and a quantity of tobacco, with which, it is needless to say, they were greatly pleased, flattering me with the oft-repeated remark that I had a "good heart."

We paddled up the river from six o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, stopping once to pick up a reinforcement of four Poonans, whom we met watching us from the bank. Beyond this we saw no sign of human existence. All was solemn silence, broken only by the plash of the paddles as the three praus, closely following each other, pursued their course up the winding river.

Presently Rajah Dinda selected a spot for landing; the vessels were made fast to the bank, and the whole party were soon on shore. Rajah Dinda, a head taller than the rest, carrying his spear in his left hand, with massive gold bangles jingling on his Herculean legs, gave his orders in a very quiet and dignified manner, dividing the party into three groups. He, with fifteen men and dogs, was to advance and drive the game towards the second line, behind which, again, the third group was to be stationed, at a distance of some 300 yards. I belonged to the third section. We were all

in line, twenty or twenty-five feet distant from each other, and stood thus, patiently, for about an hour, during which we heard no sounds to indicate the progress of the beaters in the first line. Suddenly, however, the dogs began barking, and a general wild chorus of men's voices arose in all directions. All order was now abandoned. Some ran further into the forest, others back towards the river. I could see no sign of deer or boar, but as there seemed to be a general concentration of forces to the water's edge I ran down, and saw a large boar rapidly swimming across the stream—and he swam with the greatest ease—followed, and spurred to increased efforts, by the dogs; but before he could reach the opposite bank a bullet put an end to his efforts, and his body was soon secured, and brought ashore amid general cries of delight.

After this little excitement was over we returned to our posts in the forest, and had not long to wait before a general barking, with which a few short sharp grunts mingled, indicated another successful drive. This time there were several pigs, which were quickly driven through the second line; and suddenly there rushed at me, through the thick undergrowth, a great tusker, not three feet distant, closely followed by a barking and excited dog. It was a moment's work to level my rifle and fire, and the bullet went through the boar and lodged in the lower jaw of the unfortunate dog. I begged the owner of the dog, a Dyak, to let me extract the bullet, but he would not allow me to do so, and the poor animal has since gone about unable to shut its mouth properly.

The result of the day's sport was six wild boars, over which, in the evening, a general jollification took place on the pebbly beach by the riverside, before we returned home. Some of the animals were cut up and divided amongst the party; and fires were lighted, whose lurid glare was reflected in the water, and gave a weird charm to the whole scene, as the blue smoke was carried across the water by the evening breeze, and filtered through the dense foliage on the opposite shore; while the dark forms of the naked savages stood out in bold relief, some flitting around the fires busily engaged in cooking operations, others lying resting at full length on the ground, or sitting, pipe in mouth, calmly surveying the scene.

In the distance, at a place the Modangs called "Woo-ohalla," could be seen a burning hill, from the summit and sides of which dense smoke issued. It was a coal formation on fire, and had been burning since the memory of man.

During my stay I looked anxiously for skulls, of which, according to the custom of the Dyaks, and the reputation which the Long Wai tribe had for bravery, there ought to be a large collection somewhere, especially Long Wahou crania, taken from the neighbouring tribe further north, who are the greatest enemies of the Long Wai people. A leaning post<sup>4</sup> standing alone on the shore, which is shown in my sketch of the village (Plate 7), is the only visible indication that the Long Wai people have been successful head-hunters. For some reason or other Rajah Dinda, and all the people, avoided the subject whenever I spoke of it—an indication, perhaps, that their intercourse with the outer world was having some influence on their barbarous customs.

Mr. Van Dewart, who spent three or four days at Long Wai, in April, 1847, says in his "*Overzicht van het Rijk van Koetei*," that "near the burial-place of the last Rajah of Long Wai, on the right bank of the river, stand upon posts nine human skulls, which the people had secured on their murderous excursion to Wahou, after the decease of the Rajah." On my way up the river I had seen one bleached skull, stuck up on the top of a tree; but this was all the outward and visible sign I could find of the head-hunting practices of the people. One day, however, I was looking round Dinda's house, in company with Ké Patti, when I observed something strange hanging under the roof, wrapped in a dried old banana leaf. I was going to examine the contents, when both Ké Patti and Rajah Sinen shouted to me *Tida boele, tida boele* (must not, must not). I asked if it was a skull, but they did not answer. Sinen was very angry, because he thought I was going to take the mysterious object down; and from this fact, as well as from the evasive answers they gave to my questions, I strongly suspected the innocent-looking banana leaf did contain a human skull. This

<sup>4</sup> Van Dewart says that "before the house of the *Kapoeie* (Rajah) of Long Wai stand seventeen rough posts, fifteen to twenty feet long. These are monuments that a party has been out head-hunting, and returned with one or more heads."

suspicion was afterwards confirmed, for when at Long Puti, some months later, I saw several human crania thus preserved in a dried leaf.

I was very desirous of going to Long Wahou, to visit the great rivals and enemies of the Long Wai people who live there; but I could neither get a canoe for the journey—the Sultan's praus, which had brought me up, having returned to Tangaroeng—nor induce any one to accompany me. The Long Wai Dyaks of course gave a very shocking account of their neighbours; but from what I have seen and heard I should imagine it is “six of one and half a dozen of the other,” and that the Long Wahou people are neither better nor worse than the rest of their race.

In Plate 10 I am enabled to give a likeness of a Long Wahou warrior whom I subsequently met at Tangaroeng. His bulky form, contrasting with his thin and comparatively small face, put me in mind of Rajah Dinda.

My stay at Long Wai lasted over a period of seven weeks, during which time I had ample opportunities of making myself acquainted with the Dyak character, and studying their manners and customs.\* They frequently told me very plainly that they did not care to have strangers amongst them, and they displayed an unwillingness to answer inquiries about their customs, and a superstitious reserve in their communications if they thought they were being watched.

Still I managed to establish friendly intercourse with them, and fortunately they maintained peaceful relations with the neighbouring tribes during my stay among them. Peace is not usually of long duration. There are births, “namings,” marriages, burials, always occurring; and, on every such occasion an incursion into the adjoining territory is necessary, and a state of war prevails for a time. As the result proved, my departure was coincident with an event which was the signal for a general preparation for war. One of Rajah Dinda's wives presented him with a child—a son, much to his delight—a few days before my departure, and I left Long Wai in a state of general excitement in consequence. Already mandaus were being sharpened, and shields furbished up,

\* The result of my observations here and in other parts of Borneo is embodied in separate chapters pp. 182-232.

in readiness for a head-hunting expedition. The child could not be named unless the head of some luckless neighbour was duly cut off, and brought home in triumph.

My peaceful relations with the tribe were only marred by the quarrelsome nature of my cook, a fair specimen of a Boegis. The Dyaks were very willing to cut wood for me, and render various services, assisting my other servants in many ways. But this Boegis was both cowardly and lazy, and made himself so obnoxious that he was literally Boycotted. The only service that was willingly rendered to him by the Dyaks was one day, when they had complained that this Boegis never bathed, and I ordered him to be marched down to the river, and induced him to submit to have his head shaved. Both Dyaks and Malays are very scrupulous about bathing, even if the operation does not always have the desired effect. They have not yet been taught the use of soap, and bathing does not necessarily mean absolute cleanliness. Still they bathed, and that was something; but the Boegis refused even that tribute to the god of cleanliness; and when I gave directions that he should be ducked by force, if he did not bathe willingly, and that he must lose his hair as a penalty for the—even for a Malay—unconscionably large number of lodgers that found cover there, there were plenty of willing arms to assist him in his ablutions, and plenty of hands, skilled in cutting off heads as well as hair, ready to perform the necessary tonsorial duty.

The last few days of September were occupied in packing up my natural history collection, and other goods and chattels. The Dyaks watched my proceedings with the keenest interest; and when I had nearly finished packing they came and offered for sale or exchange any number of plates, mats, baskets, and other articles of native manufacture. The Poonans, who had rendered me throughout the greatest assistance, helped me carry my baggage down to the prau which the Sultan had sent up to fetch me; and on the morning of the 26th I left, to return to Tangaroeng. A young Dyak came down to me at the last moment, and, whispering, said in a few broken words of Malay that he belonged to the southern part of Koetei, and begged to be allowed to accompany me. He was a servant of Rajah Dinda, so

I dared not take him without permission, and the lad himself was afraid to ask.

The Rajah himself came down to the shore to bid me good-bye, and a *slaamat iullan*. He probably wanted to impress me with the importance of a Rajah of Long Wai when in full state, for he was dressed in a black satin jacket, with six heavy, large gold buttons, something similar in workmanship to the silver buttons worn by the peasants in the interior of Norway; a crimson Boegis sarong cloth was slung across his broad shoulders, in Andalusian fashion; and round his legs he had a series of heavy gold bangles. Thus arrayed, he certainly presented a very striking and commanding appearance as he walked slowly down the beach.

Then, with unfeigned pleasure at their return home, with a merry song, my crew plied their paddles vigorously, and the prau floated rapidly down the swift stream.

At Moeara Tjaloeng we found a disturbance in the village. A party of Boegis, who had come on a trading journey, had been stealing *engros* (money), rattans, and wax, and had gone off with the booty, and the inhabitants were at their wits' end to know what to do. So Ké Patti suggested that we should stay a day here, and try and settle the matter. A bitchara was held accordingly in one of the largest houses, and all the facts laid before us amid a Babel of tongues. In the midst of the consultation a boat-load of Boegis landed at the village, appeared on the scene, well armed as they always are, and were denounced by the inhabitants as the culprits. After two hours' deliberation they agreed to return part of the spoil, and were let off without further punishment.

As we were leaving in the afternoon, two Koetci Malays in a boat came alongside, and offered me a quantity of fish, mostly a species of *silurus*, common in all the rivers of Borneo. Among them I noticed a small saw-fish, the beak of which was about eighteen inches in length. I had bought a similar one in Celebes, with a curved handle fixed to it, which was said to have come from New Guinea, and to have been used there as a weapon.

Tangaroeng was reached on the 3rd October. Here the Sultan told me the Assistant Resident was at Pelaroeng; and, as I had received an invitation from Mr. Seitz to visit him there, I went down

the next day, and reached Pelaroeng about four p.m. I was somewhat surprised to meet a strange European face on the shore, and still more so when the stranger addressed me by name. It was a pleasure to see a white face, and to hear my native tongue after being so many weeks among a semi-barbarous people. An explanation was soon forthcoming. It was Captain Andresen, the commander of the Sultan's steam yacht "Tiger," a Scandinavian by birth, who, leaving his father's house in Apenrade as a sailor many years ago, had become captain of a vessel trading along the Chinese coast, and had made several voyages to Koetei. Here he met the Sultan, and was eventually appointed commander of his yacht. He had been told of my visit to Koetei, and having heard that I also was a Scandinavian he established my identity by addressing me in Danish. A few minutes sufficed for mutual congratulations; and, as we were talking, we were joined by Mr. Seitz, the Assistant Resident, who said he was starting to-morrow in the Sultan's steam yacht for the northern coast, and invited me to join him.

## CHAPTER VIII.

The Sultan's steam yacht—Captive pirates and slave-dealers—A sea trip—A night scene—Phosphorescent creatures—Flying fish—A waterspout—"Pirates"—A false alarm—Tarakan island—A marine forest—A coal bed—Negotiations with the natives—Ugly customers—The Crown Prince of Boelongan—A coral bank—Stung by sea anemones—The east coast of Borneo—A pirate prau and no mistake!—More captive pirates—On board the war-steamer "Riouw."

THE "Tiger," so named from the royal emblem of Koetei, was a fine steam yacht of about 120 tons, built in Glasgow, very long for her breadth, and capable of steaming at a very high rate of speed.

We went on board about midday on October 5th, but just as we were about to start the war-steamer "Salak" came in, having a large prau in tow.

"Another pirate business," said Mr. Seitz, rubbing his hands. "The commander of the 'Salak,' Captain Van Heerwarden, is a lucky fellow. He is always getting some prize."

"How is that?" I interrupted.

- "His vessel only draws six feet," replied Seitz, "and he can pursue the pirates into most of the creeks that they can take refuge in. Besides, the pirate praus are the objects of his most particular attention. Once you draw blood, you know, or in other words take a prize, and pirate-hunting, like most other sports, improves upon acquaintance."

So we went ashore to hear results, and presently the commander came, and reported that he had twenty Solok slaves on board, with four pirates, the latter safe in irons, while in the prau were twelve other slaves and the dealers. The last-named were, however, only "suspected," as they were furnished with papers from the Sultan of Boelongan.



This interlude, and an accident the "Tiger" had meanwhile met with—breaking an anchor-chain and losing an anchor, and consequently getting fast on a mud-bank—caused us to postpone our departure till the next day. At seven a.m. we were under steam, and by noon we were out of the delta of the river, with its seventeen arms.

Besides the Assistant Resident, the company consisted of the Pangeran Bandahara, who knows all the people along the coast, with his *djoroe tjoelis*, or secretary; Rajah Dadu of Tidoen, who lives at Sanga Sanga, not far from Pelaroeng; and Mr. Seitz's *précis* writer, a young Chinaman.

It was a treat to see the sea again and watch the changing panorama on shore—a relief from the everlasting forest of the interior to be able to gaze into the depths of the ocean,

"Deeply, darkly, beautifully blue," •

and peer speculatively at the hidden things of beauty that lay beneath its surface. Some of these would reveal themselves as the darkness came on. Then could be seen myriads of medusæ, discharging flashes of light like meteors in the ocean; or a train of dim white phosphorescence—a luminous glow—gliding in serpentine movements along the surface of the dark water, indicating the presence of incalculable hosts of infusoria, too minute for human eye to detect. The gorgeous effects of sunrise and sunset, when ocean and sky were painted in manifold delicate tints; the paler and calmer glory of the moon, casting her silvery light over the dancing waters; followed by the heavenly host of stars, shining like little suns in another ocean of blue, and illumining with their brilliant rays the dark waves beneath,—these afforded such scenes as, once viewed amid the surroundings of a tropical panorama of sea and land, could never be forgotten.

Once a flying fish fell on board, but was devoured by the agile and ubiquitous cat before it could be subjected to more scientific dissection. On the 7th October we saw a large waterspout, several miles off, going towards Celebes, in the direction of which heavy rain was falling, and the sky was very hazy, though it was quite fine and clear where we were.

At ten a.m. on the 8th October, the weather fine, and no land in sight, the man on the look-out suddenly cried,—

“Badjaks!” (Pirates).

The possibility of encountering pirates had never entered our heads, and Mr. Seitz at once inquired if the captain had arms on board. The latter in reply pointed to four brass cannons, of last century pattern,—

“All in disorder, except one, which is used for saluting,” said he.

We went into the cabin, and found half a dozen Snider rifles : but where were the cartridges?

“I left them at Samarinda,” said the Pangeran Bandahara, with a rueful expression of countenance and an expletive that will not bear translating.

Mr. Seitz began to be uneasy, and we were discussing whether we should show fight, firing the saluting cannon to prove that we had heavy guns on board, or display that “better part of valour” called “discretion,” by returning, when the captain carefully scrutinized the *badjaks* through his telescope, and they turned out to be two harmless nipa palms, floating on the water.

After the excitement had passed off, some of the crew amused themselves with fishing : there was not much sport, but expectation was aroused presently when one of them called out “*Dappat ikkam!*” (Caught a fish). He hauled in his copper line with care, but pleased anticipation gave way to disappointment when he found his “fish” was nothing but a piece of nipa stem. After these experiences the word nipa came to be regarded as synonymous with deception.

At six p.m. we anchored a quarter of a mile off Pulo Tarakan, or Tarakan Island, in seven fathoms of water; and lay there for the night.

The next day the captain, engineer, and I went ashore, and found, skirting the coast for a depth of 100 feet, a thick belt of casuarinas, behind which was dense forest. The roots of the casuarinas were partly uncovered, and often formed curiously tangled masses, more or less covered with *nerita*, while in the crevices were numerous *murices*, *cerithium*, and *nassæ*. The

shore here is a tertiary coal formation, and the Dutch war steamers have occasionally had recourse to the tertiary deposits at Tarakan Island when short of coal, paying the Sultan of Boelongan a royalty of eight guilders a ton. Mr. Seitz, however, was anxious to form a regular station here, to be supplied with coal from the mines of the Sultan of Koetei at Pelaroeng, and his object in coming to the island was to arrange if possible with the natives for the establishment of such a depôt. He accordingly summoned a meeting of the chiefs on board the "Tiger", to discuss the subject.

The inhabitants are chiefly natives of Solok, and Boëgis from Celebes, some 300 in number, whose sole pretence at legitimate trade is the collection of a small quantity of gutta percha of inferior quality. About twelve o'clock two praus came alongside, containing fifty or sixty rough-looking savages, armed to the teeth with all manner of weapons—mandaus, lances, flint-lock guns, blowpipes, and arrows. Had they had any evil design they could have overpowered us, and murdered us one and all. Mr. Seitz, however, took the precaution not to allow more than twenty to come on board at a time.

The chiefs, termed by courtesy Pangerans and Rajahs, were dressed in sleeveless jackets of gay-coloured silk or cotton, fastened with gold or gilt buttons, and with another dark-coloured cotton jacket underneath. After hearing the Assistant Resident's proposition, they said they were willing, on condition of receiving a fixed annual payment, to sign an agreement with the Resident to assist in the erection of a coal store, and whenever a gun-boat called to help load her with the necessary supply of coal; but after a couple of hours' talk they said they could not decide at once, and would come again to-morrow and finally settle matters. When they were fairly away from the vessel, Mr. Seitz relieved his feelings by taking, in good old Dutch fashion, a glass of gin-and-bitters, saying, "I am glad the rogues have gone!"

In the evening, before sunset, we made a short excursion up the river; but it looked very uninviting, both banks being lined with aquatic trees, and as darkness was rapidly setting in the engineer

suggested a strategic movement to the rear, in case we might encounter a pirate's nest by going further.

The next day Mr. Seitz awaited with some impatience the promised visit of the Pangerans and Rajahs, and as they did not put in appearance by eleven o'clock he sent for them. An hour later they came, forty-two in all, still very suspicious, and, better armed, I thought, than on the previous day; for, in addition to the native weapons, several of them had revolvers stuck in their waists. They accounted for their suspicion by saying that the Commander of the "Salak" had captured one of their praus, sunk it, and taken the people on board to carry them before the Court of Justice at Bandjermasin, because their "pass" from the Sultan of Boelongan was not exactly clear. Mr. Seitz promised them that he would make inquiry, and, if their statement was correct, that their people should immediately be restored to them.

Still, no satisfactory arrangement could be come to with the chiefs on the all-important matter of the coal depôt, and Mr. Seitz was obliged to send for the Sultan of Boelongan himself to come and decide the question. The Rajah of Tidoen volunteered to fetch his Highness from Boelongan, a six hours' journey by prau; and early on the morning of the 12th October he returned, saying that the Sultan was not at home, having gone up country to attend to his rice-fields, but his eldest son was following, and would be on board in a couple of hours. Indeed, three praus could already be seen in the distance, lightly skimming the waves, and preparations were at once made to receive the distinguished savage. Decks were cleaned, the cabin put in order, bunting displayed, the Dutch flag hoisted over that of Koctei, and soon after breakfast the Crown Prince of Boelongan was on board, accompanied by his younger brother and a numerous suite of over sixty people, among whom were two Hadjis, whose presence was indispensable at any important meeting. I am bound to admit, in simple truth, that the whole party presented a very unprepossessing appearance. The Crown Prince, a man of between thirty and thirty-five years of age, would have passed muster in any collection of coolies in Sunday costume. With one eye he looked in the direction of Boelongan, and with the other he gazed towards Celebes. Of

course he could not help it ; but the absence of all amicable relations between his two eyes certainly detracted from any dignity with which his rank might otherwise have invested him.

He was barefooted, but dressed in black satin jacket and trousers, with gold buttons. His followers had rags of all colours on them, consisting mostly of a pair of short Boegis "trousers." One individual had a cotton jacket, with English sovereigns for buttons. The exchange per pound sterling, especially for coins of the "Sydney Mint," was very high at Boelongan, fourteen and sometimes as much as fifteen florins being given for a sovereign, which is equal to 23s. 4d. to 25s. The coins are melted for manufacturing purposes.

No sooner had the Boelongan people come on board than the Tarakan folks followed, so the little steamer was overcrowded. Mr. Seitz had an hour's conversation with them, but nothing could be arranged. They were still embittered over the captured prau affair, and no document was signed to-day, the natives asking time again to "consider."

At low water I went out amongst the coral reefs to collect shells, taking half a dozen men with me ; but found few beyond the common but beautiful *Cypræa tigris*. The sea-bottom is one vast irregular mass of coral, comprising many varieties.

The coral masses presented a very beautiful appearance, their varied colours being rendered doubly brilliant by the few inches of water, as clear as crystal, which covered them. Here and there were fissures and crevices holding deep pools, where scores of small fishes, crustaceans, and greedy sea-anemones, sought shelter. The zoophytes were of brilliant colour and enormous size, and woe betide the luckless shrimp that ventured within reach of their long tentacles, which they spread out and waved unceasingly, ready to close upon their heedless prey. I put my finger several times in the centre of the larger *actiniae*, which grasped it firmly with their tentacles, leaving a stinging sensation like that produced by the touch of a nettle.

The third day of the negotiations on the coal depôt business resulted in a satisfactory arrangement being made with the Crown Prince of Boelongan, who paid us another visit with his suite on

the 13th October, and informed Mr. Seitz that the people were ready to accede to his terms. So the agreement was drawn up, and duly signed by the Crown Prince and the Pangerans, and formally attested by the *djoroe tjoelis*.

The next day we left Tarakan for Batoe Tanagat, the boundary-line claimed by the Dutch Government between their territory and that of the Sultan of Solok and Brunei. Soon after mid-day we came in sight of the coast of Borneo, the natural features of which are here in striking contrast to the formation further south. Instead of undulating country or low hills, high mountains rise abruptly from the shore, covered from head to foot with grand primæval forest; while further inland is a chain of still loftier mountains, whose blue peaks are lost in the mist and clouds.

Suddenly, again rang out the cry,—

“Badjaks ahead!”

This time it was an unmistakable pirate prau—no innocent nipa palm—rowing rapidly towards us and in the direction of Boelongan. The captain slackened speed, to give her the chance of altering her course; but she put a bold face on the matter, and hoisted the Dutch flag as she neared us, as a sign of her injured innocence. We were not in a position to pursue her, being without arms or ammunition, or she might have fallen an easy prey to the superior speed of steam.

“Besides,” said my jovial friend Mr. Seitz, “she will be something for the captain of the ‘Salak’ by-and-by. The badjaks don’t trouble us, so why should we disturb them?”

At four p.m. we arrived at Batoe Tanagat, where the Dutch war-vessel, “*Riouw*” was lying at anchor, being stationed here to guard the interests of the Dutch Government, who had a dispute with the Sultan of Solok and Brunei as to the boundaries of their respective territories. The Sultan had lately made a concession of part of his territory to Messrs. Dent, Overbeck, and Co., and the Dutch Government protested against the boundary-line of the ceded district as having included some of their own territory.

As we approached we saluted the “*Riouw*,” whose commander sent us a cordial invitation to dine with him, and sleep on board that night.

A curious spectacle presented itself as we reached the deck of the "Riouw." There were no less than forty-seven slaves, most of them women and children from Solok, besides twenty-two slave-dealers and pirates from the same locality, all of whom had been captured during the past fortnight. Most of the pirates were in irons, and the captain showed us in his cabin a motley array of arms and ammunition, including guns, spears, and some splendid krisses or swords, many of them inlaid with gold, which had been taken from them.

"So," said Seitz, "you don't leave all the prizes to be picked up by the 'Salak.'"

"No," replied the captain, "there are enough and to spare, without our being jealous of each other. We can afford, even, to give the 'Tiger' a chance now and then, though she belies her name in the adroit manner in which she avoids a badjak when she meets one."

Many were the anecdotes told that night of the incidents of every-day life among the pirate nests of the Celebes Sea. A glance at the deck of the "Riouw," and the thoughts which the villainous gang and their victims huddled together there conjured up, contrasted strangely with the beauty of the natural scenery of which the vessel was the centre, and showed how the fair face of Nature was marred and blurred by the hideousness of the deeds of darkness performed by the miserable off-scourings of humanity, to whom the light of civilization and Christianity had not yet penetrated.

No pirate prau crossed our path as we steamed back on our return to Koctei across the blue Celebes Sea, and we reached Tangaroeng without adventure on the evening of the 19th October.

## CHAPTER IX.

The Sultan's birthday—Great preparations—Fetching the guests—An Oriental luncheon *recipe*—Triumphal arches—The Sultan's throne—Betel-chewing women—Contrast of European and Oriental customs—A royal banquet—A ballet dancer—War-dances—A royal reception—The ladies of the harem.

THE last ten days of October were devoted to great preparations for the festivities that were to take place on the 28th of that month, in honour of the Sultan's *harie toewan besar*,<sup>1</sup> or birthday, when his Highness would complete his forty-third year. I was staying at the time on board the "Tiger," which lay moored off the quay, opposite the Kraton, or palace, and had ample opportunity of observing that preparations were being made upon a large scale for the great day. The whole population, not merely Malays, but a few Dyaks as well, seemed to be occupied in carrying up to the palace great quantities of planks, rattan, attap, and other materials for the purpose of constructing a spacious covered place which would serve as a "crush-room." I had received, through Pangeran Bandahara, a special invitation to be present at the festivities, and the day before Captain Andresen received orders to go down to Pelaroeng and fetch the Assistant Resident. Head winds and heavy rain—regular "Tiger" weather, as Captain Andresen called it—accompanied us; but we ran down in three and a half hours, and duly delivered our message to Mr. Seitz. On the way back next morning we stopped at Samarinda, and picked up the family of Mr. Moore, the only English merchant there, besides sixty or seventy sons of the Celestial empire, and a number of the Boegis subjects of the Sultan.

Here, too, we had to replenish our commissariat. It is a custom that all passengers by the "Tiger" provide their own food,

<sup>1</sup> *Harie* = day; *toewan* = year; *besar* = great.



whether specially invited or not. Fortunately we had an excellent caterer in Mr. Seitz, whose inclination towards good feeding was well known, while Mr. and Mrs. Moore added to our table. The indispensable Dutch "gin-and-bitters" was served at eleven, which, like the Swedish "smörgösbord," acts as a stimulus to a good luncheon. Luncheon, or rice table, was ready at twelve, served in the excellent style for which the Dutch are so noted. Here is the recipe: first, take on your plate a portion of boiled rice; this is dry enough in itself, but add to it the numerous odds and ends which are indispensable adjuncts to the table, such as a leg or piece of breast of a fowl, fried in cocoa-nut oil and cocoa-nut crumbs, a boiled egg or two, a piece of fried pisang, a bit of beefsteak, a little fried fish, or some of the stinking dried ones if you prefer them, a couple of the tiny red anchovies from Macassar, a gherkin or two, not omitting a couple of the splendid fried prawns: mix the whole composition together, and you have a dish which cannot be excelled for the tropics. After luncheon, as a matter of digestion, you make yourself *lekker*, to use a Dutch expression, or comfortable; that is, exchange your ordinary dress for a cotton jacket, and a pair of wide, gaily-printed cotton trousers, and enjoy a siesta, for the extreme heat during the middle of the day does not allow of any exercise.

About three o'clock we arrived in sight of Tangaroeng. The town was evidently *en fête*. Flags were flying in all directions, and the people showed by their dress, as well as their movements, that they were taking a "holiday." Not that the mode of life among the Malays necessitates any such recreation. Their daily habits are those of a people to whom the idea of work is utterly distasteful, and it is difficult to say in what consists their ordinary "business." Still, to-day, there was no mistake about the suspension of all labour. Pleasure was to reign supreme, and these naturally indolent people were evidently bent on making the best of the opportunity for indolence which the occasion presented.

Not long after our arrival, Pangeran Bandahara came on board, and informed us in the name of the Sultan that his Highness would receive us at five o'clock. Mr. Seitz attired himself in his uniform, but I had unfortunately left my dress clothes at Macassar,

and had to appear in my ordinary blue serge travelling-suit. In order, however, to put on a little "gloss," I wore the ribbon of the order of St. Anna.

Precisely at five we left the yacht and went to the palace. The whole place was transformed. The path to the palace was entirely covered with white calico; on all sides were poles, with banners and streamers flying in the wind; at the foot of the pier or landing-place, and again opposite the entrance to the palace, was a "gate of honour," built of bamboo, covered with red cloth, and decked with flags, and bearing numbers of lamps which were to be lighted up at night. The display of flags was confined to the Dutch and Koetei colours; but so numerous were these emblems that the whole stock of red, blue, yellow bunting and cloth in the stores of the merchants at Samarinda was exhausted in order to supply them. I could hardly believe that this was the dirty "street" through which I had so often passed ankle deep in mud. Over the inhabitants a similar change had come. Instead of half-naked, dirty, brown-skinned beings, there were numbers of men, and women, and children, all decently arrayed in their best clothes, of all colours, some of cotton, some of silk, and often enriched with gold thread.

Inside the palace the change from the every-day appearance of the place was no less remarkable. At the entrance we were received by eight Pangerans, all attired in richly embroidered uniforms not unlike those of the Dutch residents in Java. The native carpenters, whom I had been accustomed to see there, busy carving monuments of ironwood for the graves of the Sultan's family and household—the fat-tailed sheep running about at their sweet will—the old men and women slumbering in odd corners—the little girls selling kwé-kwé, a sort of native pastry—the groups of people playing heads and tails, or discussing the virtues of their fighting cocks,—these were all gone, replaced by an orderly crowd of really well-dressed people, who had come to pay respect to the Sultan and witness the "reception" of the various deputations that were to come to congratulate his Highness. The heavy ironwood pillars supporting the roof were entirely concealed in flags, while from the ceiling hung flags again. On the gallery

facing the entrance to the Pandoppo was written in large red letters in Malay the motto, "Many happy returns of the day to the Sultan of Koetei." Under this gallery was a raised platform, in the centre of which was a seat, overshadowed with a gilt canopy borne on pillars, which latter again were folded round with gay-coloured flags. This was the Sultan's "throne," on which the Sultan himself sat, ready to receive his subjects and visitors. He was dressed in hussar uniform—dark blue cloth with gold lace, exactly copied from the one worn by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands; and his breast was adorned with the great gold Medal of Merit, suspended from a heavy chain, and with the Dutch Order of the Lion. On his head he wore a shako or helmet of the old pattern, with a great plume of the tail feathers of the bird of Paradise.

This uniform might have given a stranger the idea that the Sultan commanded a cavalry regiment: whereas the only horse in the whole of Koetei was a small pony, the property of the Sultan, but certainly not a weight-carrier, and not yet broken in. The idea of such a hussar, mounted on such a steed, was intensely ludicrous. For the rest, the uniform suited him admirably.

As we approached the dais the Javanese gamallang, or band, played a characteristic tune, and we were conducted by the Sultan to seats on either side of him, whence we had a good view of the whole scene. The concourse gradually but quietly increased, till there could not have been less than a thousand people present. Suddenly there was a dead silence, broken a few seconds later by the noise of a salute of thirteen guns, fired on board the "Tiger."

I was struck by the fact that women were the predominating element in the multitude assembled inside the Pandoppo, and that they were mostly old. They were generally dressed in rich-coloured silk sarongs and jackets, the hair neatly tied up behind in a knot and fastened with a diamond pin, or at least with a bunch of fragrant flowers, chiefly the unopened buds of boenga melur (*jasminum sambac*) and boenga kananga (*uvaria*), very much like the English jasmine. Many of the women had other strong-scented flowers in wreaths round the head, or woven into the hair.

Most of them wore diamond buttons in the ears. They all sat quiet as stone images, without moving or speaking, but all the time chewing betel-nut and sirih, each with her sirih box before her, as well as a spitting-box! In order to be well provided with these most necessary utensils for this event, the Sultan's jewellers and plumbers had been busy all through the month, making an additional stock of spittoons, both of silver and brass. I had some time before had the pleasure of being shown by the Sultan the process of moulding them, and wondered to what practical use he could put such a number as I saw in all stages of manufacture. Now it was clear to me why such a quantity was wanted.

These people filled the body of the hall. Immediately below the platform stood or sat all the officials of Koetei, in their respective uniforms—an endless number of mantries, secretaries, harbour-masters, inspectors of mines, receivers and controllers of taxes, &c. All these wore uniforms laced with silver, to distinguish them from the princes, who had gold.

Presently the tedium of sitting, staring and being stared at, was relieved by a couple of servants, dressed in black with gold lace, and wearing a rosette of red or yellow silk, bringing in lemonade, coffee, tea, and biscuits. The ladies preferred tea, and the Sultan, with his usual politeness, himself supplied their wants, with the preliminary question in broken English, "Mevrouw, you take sugar and milk—milk sappie?"—"sappie" meaning cow, to distinguish the milk from the tinned milk usually supplied.

Some of the Sultan's plate, from his stock in his warehouses, had evidently been brought out for this occasion. The tea and coffee services were entirely of silver, and there were three splendid biscuit boxes filled with cakes and other unconsidered trifles. The Sultan preferred lemonade, and would insist on opening the bottles himself, much to the detriment of his white kid gloves. By-and-by the heat began to tell on those condemned, for ceremony's sake, to sit in heavy uniforms and clothes unsuited to the climate. Great beads of perspiration formed on the brows of ladies and men alike. The Sultan, galantuomo as he was—his natural politeness having gained considerably during a recent visit to

Java—ordered *ajer wangie*, or eau de Cologne (*ajer*=water and *wangie*=scented), and handed it round to the ladies.

This contrast, or rather commingling, of the refined habits of Western civilization with the ruder Oriental customs afforded a very striking picture. After sitting there one hour in state—ruler and honoured guests partaking of European refreshments in presence of the people, and his subjects meanwhile indulging in the, to European eyes, revolting practice of betel-chewing—the assembly broke up. Our party returned to the “Tiger,” whither half an hour later the Sultan followed us, to personally invite us to dine with him at eight o’clock.

What a pity the Sultan has no European steward, who could arrange his magnificent silver service to advantage, and lay a table properly, with taste and symmetry; and half-a-dozen well-trained waiters to serve during dinner! On Pangeran Sosro devolved the duty of seeing to the proper conduct of the banquet. With a golden rosette on his breast and stick in hand he acted as master of the ceremonies, and gave the waiters instructions with the stick right and left how to serve.

The bill of fare opened with a strong soup, followed by meat, pastry, and then the Sultan’s favourite dish, beefsteak—very tough! and asparagus with sour sauce. The Sultan was particularly partial to this vegetable—which was not freshly grown in the country, by the way, but the tinned article—and carefully served the sticks himself by twos and threes. Bordeaux was provided, and the Sultan requested that we should command any other beverage. I suggested that champagne was the most suitable drink for such an occasion.

“It is true, it is true,” said the Sultan. “I had quite forgotten it. I have abundance of chests; many dozens.” Whereupon his servants climbed quickly up a ladder and brought down a chest, and in a few minutes the wine was foaming in our glasses. It was certainly, if truth be told, not of the best quality, but the necessary toasts were duly honoured in it, when, the more important business of the dinner being over, the dessert was brought in.

Later in the evening, to the noise of the incessant gamallang, the Sultan’s *première danseuse*, a Javanese beauty, performed a few

characteristic dances, or *pas seuls*—rather, a succession of *poses*—accompanying them with a song, after which the Sultan retired.

Outside, a few Dyaks were indulging in their dances and mimic combats, amid the applause of the assembled Chinamen and Malays. These were kept up, with other amusements, till two o'clock in the morning, the whole population making a night of it in a remarkably decorous manner. The usual gambling and cock-fighting were omitted to-night, for a wonder, and the people seemed to be on the tiptoe of expectation for the final act of the day's drama.

Suddenly there was a general hush as the Sultan was seen to enter the audience-chamber again, and take his seat on the throne. This time he was dressed in a Governor-General's uniform, and wore on his head the massive gold crown, weighing something like four pounds, and in shape not unlike the Papal mitre. Suspended round his neck glistened a huge diamond, as large as a pigeon's egg—the same perhaps which had been the innocent cause of so much difficulty on its first acquisition by the Sultan. With great dignity he seated himself under the canopy on the throne. Immediately following him was his brother, the Pangeran Rato, who, this time acting as master of the ceremonies or marshal of the procession, carried a thick bamboo cane mounted with gold as a sign of authority. Bowing to the Sultan he made a short speech offering his congratulations; to which the Sultan replied. Then all the other Pangerans separately addressed their ruler, who again responded to each personally. Then the deputation of Chinese merchants, with a few Klings, arrayed in their picturesque garments of many colours; and after them the representatives of the Boegis, headed by their chief from Samarinda. These were followed by a number of Hadjis, headed by a handsome Herculean Sheik, who acted as spokesman and in a clear voice made a long speech invoking the blessings of Allah and the Prophet on the head of the Ruler of Koetei, and wishing him many happy years of life and power.

Last, but not least, amid the miniature thunder of saluting guns, came the ladies of the harem, headed by the Sultan's sister: all unveiled, and gorgeously arrayed in rich apparel of

silk and satin, and cloth of gold; with arms and necks laden with bracelets and necklets studded with magnificent diamonds and other gems. They numbered between forty and fifty altogether, and were of various ages; some of the younger ladies were beauties whose presence would have graced any European assembly. With timid steps and downcast eyes, glancing neither to the right nor to the left, they approached the throne, bowed slowly, and passed out of sight to return once more to their seclusion.

Thus ended the eventful day. The orderliness of the whole proceedings and the manner in which the festivities were conducted reflected the greatest credit on all concerned; the evidences of wealth which were produced by the people, as well as the Sultan and his court, were such as to excite the surprise not only of myself but of the other European visitors. No one who has seen Tangaroeng in its every-day aspect could believe that such a feast could be celebrated in such a manner in so miserable a place.

## CHAPTER X.

Financial arrangements—More delays—Illness of Sariman—Kichil—The commissariat—The Sultan's hesitation—Inspecting the big prau—The feast in honour of the walking baby—A visit from Rajah Sinen—Head-hunters fraternizing—Driving Satan away—Procrastinations—At last—Porpoises in the river—Pulo Juboe—Plague of mosquitoes—A bee colony—Mocara Kaman—Medicine for the ricè—Blood-thirsty visitors—Kotta Bangoen.

It was not till Sunday, the 2nd November, 1879, that I was furnished with the "sinews of war" for my overland journey. On that day Mr. Seitz, the Assistant Resident at Pelaroeng, with whom I was staying, received a communication opening the credit I had asked for; and I at once sent a messenger to the Sultan, who had so often told me that he would be ready whenever I was, saying that I should be prepared to start in seven days, and asking to be provided with one of his large praus; as these vessels were difficult to hire, either at Pelaroeng or at Tangaroeng, being generally used by their owners for trading purposes.

On the 7th November the Pangeran Bandahara came and told me that his royal master had sent his prau to fetch me, and was ready going to accompany me on the journey. But Bandahara brought no written letter as I had asked, and I consequently felt doubtful whether the Sultan really knew his own mind in the matter. Besides, the Pangeran politely hinted that there was no hurry, as the servants of the Sultan's household were preparing for another *slaamat* or feast, this time in honour of the fact that the Pangeran Praboe's child had learnt to walk! Such an event could not be permitted to pass unnoticed.

Meanwhile I informed my Java boys, Ali, Sariman, and Siden, that I had definitely resolved to travel overland to Bandjermasin. They had already heard of my intention, but the Malays had been



playing upon their fears and exaggerating the dangers of the journey, and now they coolly asked permission to return to Soerabaija at the first opportunity. I replied that they must stay with me and fulfil their contract, especially as I could get no men here in their place; besides, they were all in my debt. But they complained of illness, and said they were not strong enough to stand the fatigues of the journey. Siden, it is true, had had occasional attacks of fever, but was easily put right with a few doses of quinine and castor oil, but the principal ailment from which both he and Ali were suffering was "home-sickness." Sariman had often told me what a "jolly place" Soerabaija was—*banja rami rami* (plenty of pleasures)—and his companions were of the same opinion. Still Sariman was really very ill, having been reduced to skin and bone in the unhealthy climate of Long Wai, and my conscience told me I ought not to take him with me, as I might lose him on the road; so I promised to let him go home. He could not sufficiently express his delight, and came forward to thank me, lying, Javanese fashion, flat on his stomach, and crawling towards me, saying, *Tarima cassi banja, Toewan* (very many thanks, sir). He was still more pleased when I paid his passage to Java, and gave him a gratuity of thirteen guilders for his good conduct.

Ali and Siden were inclined to desert. The former, a big lazy fellow, complained to the Assistant Resident, who simply referred him back to me; and after a *bitchara* he and Siden consented to keep to their bargain, on the condition that I would let them return home immediately on their arrival at Bandjermasin. This I naturally readily agreed to do.

As for my two Chinamen, they were courageous enough with their tongues, but that was all. Tan Bon Hijok, who was really a first-rate mandoer (foreman), said he had had enough of Dyak adventures, and was going to begin trading at Bandjer. But Tan He Wat offered to re-engago himself upon condition of receiving an advance in his wages, from twenty to twenty-five florins a month; and, as I had taught him to skin birds properly, and he was accustomed to my ways and was useful to me in various things, I agreed to his terms.

In Sariman's place I managed to engage a Java lad, Kichil by name, who had lived many years in Koetei, and had before travelled in the interior, as servant to Mr. Dahmen, late Resident at Pelaroeng, who unfortunately died just beyond the borders of Koetei, in an attempt to make the overland journey. Kichil said they had had *banja soesa* on the road, although Dahmen had a force of 1500 men with him; and he represented the Tewéh district as being especially dangerous.

When I first asked him if he would go with me he did not think he was strong enough to undergo the hardships of the journey again. He afterwards agreed to go, but asked higher wages than I had intended giving. Knowing, however, that he was an honest lad, and was acquainted with the country, I agreed to his terms, and so completed the list of my personal attendants.

The next thing to engage my attention was the provision question. At Samarinda I bought a large quantity of rice, enough, in case of emergency, to last three months for twenty-five men, also dried fish and *lombok*, the humble daily fare of the natives. For my personal use I bought some tins of oxtail soup, salmon, preserved peas, jams, and Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, the average price asked for all the tinned provisions being two shillings and sixpence per pound.

Besides the provisions, I purchased a quantity of different sorts of calico, braids, and tobacco, for presentation to my native friends, or enemies, in the interior.

Thus provisioned, I took leave of Mr. Seitz on the morning of Sunday, November 9th. He shook me warmly by the hand, wishing me *goede reis*, but strongly urged, as a sort of encouragement, I suppose, that I should give up the expedition if the Sultan did not accompany me. I had, however, fully made up my mind to undertake the journey, Sultan or no Sultan; but, as the general feeling seemed to be that the Sultan's presence would afford a certain *prestige* and protection, I had requested Mr. Seitz to furnish me with a letter to his Highness, reminding him of his promise to the Government that he would accompany the expedition. The impression that he would not go with me was strengthened when I reached Samarinda, where my kind friend

Mr. Moore told me his Highness had held several councils at Tangaroeng, at which all the Pangerans and Mantries were present, and that the question of his journey had been decided in the negative. Instead of his company I was to have a chief as an escort.

Amid all these doubts and hesitations it was refreshing to hear the cheery tones in which Mr. and Mrs. Moore welcomed me to their house, where they insisted on drinking "Success to the Expedition" in good clicquot, and afterwards speeding me on my way with a genuine English "Good-bye." I did not reach Tangaroeng till midnight, so stayed on board the prau all night. Next morning, early, I landed, and met the Sultan on the rickety structure that did duty for a pier or landing-stage, and immediately put the question whether he really meant to go, at the same time handing him Mr. Seitz' letter, which he read carefully.

"*Belun tau ; bran kali*" (I don't know yet; perhaps), was all the reply I could elicit. But, when I urged that he had had long enough to make up his mind, he proposed that we should go, and look at the big prau which he was having constructed specially for the journey.

It was a fine boat, nearly seventy feet long, hewn out of a single ironwood-tree, and fitted with raised bulwarks all round to increase its carrying capacity and stability. But neither cabin, nor seats for the crew, nor internal fittings of any kind, were yet visible. Still, this was an earnest of what the Sultan intended doing, and I plied him vigorously with flattering remarks on his courage and power, told him how favourably the Dyaks at Long Wai had spoken of him, how proud Rajah Dinda had been to receive the mission about the emigrant Dyaks, and how anxious he was to promote the greatness and wealth of his master the Sultan. Whether as the result of these soft words or not I cannot say, but towards noon he had another great gathering of all his councillors and nobles, to discuss the knotty point; and a little later he came to me, and said he had decided to go, fixing Wednesday, the 19th November, for our departure. He added that he was sending men in advance to have people ready in the Interior, and let the natives know that we were coming.

In the meantime the Pangeran Sosro had kindly invited me to take up my quarters again in his house; and on entering I found great preparations going on for some important ceremony or feast, and discovered that the celebration of the slaamat in honour of the Pangeran Praboe's child, who had just learnt to "run on its legs," was still going on. The next three days and nights were devoted to a succession of festivities and semi-religious ceremonies. Cock-fighting occupied the early part of the day. At ten o'clock numbers of Boegis came to the open yard adjoining the palace, bringing their pets with them. The Sultan's birds were ranged in rows in their conical baskets, preparatory to taking part in the combats, and an open crowing competition began. Then came the battles and the betting, the Sultan carefully examining his own birds, fitting on their spurs, and betting freely on the result. The first day over twenty-five birds were killed. On one occasion the proceedings were varied by a duel between two Dyaks, armed with sticks of rattan; each was provided with a wooden shield wrapped in *tappa*, and padded on the head, shoulders, and left arm with thick mats of bark; the hands were also similarly protected. The contest was continued at intervals throughout the day, and carried on with vigour and good temper, and afforded a good idea of the skill with which these savages use the mandau and shield in actual war.

At six o'clock all play would cease, and the Sultan, like a good Moslem, would array himself in a long white gown and go to prayer. Then came the dinner-hour, to be followed again by the usual cock-fighting tournaments and gambling.

Occasionally the proceedings were enlivened by an "amok" Boegis, spreading dismay through the usually quiet town. One night one of these excitable gentry killed no less than three men, and wounded five others, before he himself fell a victim to a well-directed blow from a mandau. The only information elicited by inquiry as to the cause of the riot was that, as usual, a woman dispute (*prampuan prekara*) was at the bottom of it.

One morning I was agreeably surprised to see my old friend Rajah Sinen suddenly appear at the Palace: and still more so to find that he was soon afterwards joined by a chief of the Long

Wahou tribe, the great rivals of the Long Wai people. There was some slight awkwardness between these representatives of so many slumbering and smouldering tribal animosities; but, like well-bred chiefs whose enmity was rather political than personal, they displayed no signs of the animosity which might be supposed to have animated their swarthy breasts. A battle royal between two such combatants would have been a sight to see! Rajah Sinen was certainly not so big as his brother Dinda, but he was a well-proportioned specimen of humanity; while his rival of Long Wahou would have turned the scale at sixteen stone at the very least—see his portrait in Plate 10—and no superfluous fat! all solid muscle!

I took the opportunity of bringing the two men together as often as I could, and spoke to them of the advantage of throwing open their country to trade, instead of keeping it closed by tribal animosities and head-hunting customs. Taking Sinen's hand, I placed it in that of the other.

"You must make friends!" I said (*moesti bikkin sobat*).

They looked awkwardly at each other, not knowing how to act, then silently dropped each other's hands.

"You must not get heads," I continued (*tida boele dappat kapala*); but a doubtful smile was all the reply I could get to my proposition.

The nights of the 17th, 18th and 19th of November were devoted to "rami rami" of more than ordinary significance, of which the covered court outside the Sultan's private room was the scene. From the middle of the attap roof was suspended a huge bundle of long grass, reaching to the ground, round which danced four Dyaks, arrayed, as actors, in a special sarong made of blue cloth, upon which were sewn stars, and figures of deer, made of white and red cloth; on their heads they wore a sort of coronet, made of red cloth, with strings of beads and bells hanging down. As they danced round this bundle of grass they sang to a musical accompaniment performed by a group of Malays sitting on the ground. After dancing a little while the four actors turned round and round a great number of times, enough to make any ordinary mortal giddy. When tired of this gyratory

movement they sat down on a swinging seat—a long flat board with the ends carved to represent the head and tail of a crocodile—that hung from the roof. Having rested here for a time, they walked up to a sort of altar erected near the centre of the ground, on which were placed banana and maize leaves and grass, laid in different patterns, and ornamented with a few Chinese vases. After walking round this structure several times they went down on hands and knees, making a grunting noise, and crept around it as if seeking for something. On inquiring what this something was I was told it was Satan that the men were looking for. Needless to say they caught him, or at least found him and drove him away to their complete satisfaction.

This episode satisfactorily terminated, three hideous old women, dressed in red cloth sarongs, faded from frequent use, were brought in with great pomp, carried on the shoulders of Malays, and took their seats amidst great silence on the large swinging bench in front of the altar. Not a sound escaped the great crowd, who regarded the business as most serious. The old women then began to swing themselves, and, whether owing to the heat or to give themselves an air of affectation, they kept fanning themselves with a Chinese paper fan. At midnight shots were fired from a number of guns, amid the shouts and cries of the population.

This ceremony was repeated on three nights, with a slight addition to the programme on the second evening. Besides the three old women there were three younger ones, and all the six were furnished with a bow and arrow, at the end of which were fastened from one to six wax lights. These fiery arrows were each shot several times against the altar, the lights of course being extinguished each time. The object of this was to drive Satan away. One of the young damsels was particularly bashful, and amused the crowd very much, creating roars of laughter and some hissing by running past each time her turn came to shoot without trying to drive the devil away.

The entertainment was sufficiently diverting for one night, but the proceedings after midnight, when the “*rami rami*” consisted chiefly of shouting and firing of guns, were of little interest; and, if

Satan was frightened away as effectually as sleep during those three nights, the people of Tangaroeng had no cause to complain of the success of their religious exercises.

The Sultan and all his court tried to deceive me into the idea that the proceedings were merely a token of respect to their ruler (*kapunan* or *hormat*, i. e. respect or homage). But from various sources I gathered that the business was really the remnant of the pagan practice of "driving Satan away"—a practice which the Sultan was ashamed to admit was countenanced in his own palace, and which he made believe to be merely a popular demonstration of respect to himself.

The third day of these ceremonies was the appointed day for my departure from Tangaroeng, and I called upon his Highness in the morning to again point out to him the necessity for starting without further delay, or at least giving me a prau and letting me proceed alone. He listened to me attentively, and, again repeating his regular promise that he would be ready in a day or two, said he was really speaking in earnest this time. As he uttered these words the Pangeran Kartasari came in, and received his master's orders to proceed at once in advance as far as Moeara Pahou to make preparations for our journey, and have praus ready on the Lawa, and make a path in the forest. This was only a minute's conversation. Kartasari kissed the Sultan's hand, and, with a *slaamat jallan* from his Highness' lips, was off.

In the evening, after the performance of the two previous nights had been repeated, the ceremony of sprinkling the old women who had acted with the sacred water from a small river near Sanga Sanga, the former capital of Koetei, took place. All sorts of healing properties were attributed to this water. By noon on the following day Satan had been satisfactorily driven away, and the *slaamat* was finished with two salutes of seven guns each, and a public dinner of rice and sugar-water.

Now that this feast was over I was determined to brook no further delay, lest another *slaamat* should intervene and postpone our departure again. The Sultan this time promised to start on Sunday, the 23rd November, but I said I could wait no longer: I must go to-morrow.

"Sikamandrie cannot start for three days," replied the Sultan, "as he is putting in order the graves of my family." Now Sikamandrie was the very Pangeran whom I wished above all others to accompany me, as I had been informed that he had great influence on the Teweh and in the Doesoen district. The Sultan tried to induce me to give up the plan of the overland journey, pointing out its dangers, with the oft-repeated story of the treachery of the Dyaks, who even in his own country were addicted to poisoning strangers. I told his Highness however many dangers there were, an attempt at least must be made, even if a retreat were the result; and he finally consented to my leaving to-morrow with Pangeran Sokmaviro, adding that he would himself follow in a few days.

At last the day arrived for leaving Tangaroeng—promises turned into reality. On going down to the river early on the morning of the 21st November, I saw a large white painted canoe lying in the water, the crew busy making a thatch roof as a protection against the glaring heat of the sun. In the middle was a little cabin, nine feet long, with just room enough for my mattress and one trunk. On the sides of this little cabin were pegs, upon which three of my guns were laid, while my revolver and the splendid mandau (sword) presented to me by the Sultan hung on either side. Another prau was also in readiness for Sokmaviro, and a third to store the provisions in. The Sultan came down to the river and saw me off, and with his usual attention asked me if I was well stocked with preserves, giving me, among other things, four loaves made by one of his wives. Among other presents I received was a plate of cakes from the Radenajo (wife of Pangeran Sosro), each in the shape of a letter, and forming the word "Slaamat" (success). At noon I took leave of the Sultan and his sons, and the word was given to start:—

"Souda klar."—"Ada," replied the crew, and we were off, my prau leading, with a crew of nine men in charge of Mantric Anga; then came the prau laden with provisions; and Sokmaviro brought up the rear. Our praus kept close in shore, to avoid the current; and occasionally a native would quietly ask *Di mana* (where or whither)? to which the crew, especially my Chinese servant, took delight in answering *Commissie piggie di Baudjer*.



About sunset we arrived at Pulo Juboe, where we stayed the night; but the mosquitoes were too ready for a change of diet, and scared sleep away as successfully as the Satan hunters at Tanga-roeng. When daylight appeared I saw four porpoises playing round the prau, swimming in a circle one behind the other. They were about seven or eight feet long, and played about for nearly half an hour, occasionally jumping out of the water, and squirting a little water from the blow-hole. The Malays said these animals were very common here.

Amid heavy rain we resumed our journey, and nothing of note occurred all day. Later we stopped for the night, and my crew begged to be allowed to light a fire on board the prau to keep the mosquitoes away; although we had fifty pounds of powder on board, I could not deny their request. It rained hard all night, and the fire went out before morning, so that the men had no means of cooking their breakfast, and had to wait till the sun appeared before they could get any dry sticks for the purpose.

Presently, as I was reading, Kichil shouted loud to me, "*Madoe toewan; moesti liat*" (Bees, sir; you must look). Opening the little skylight in the roof of the cabin I stood up, and saw a lofty tree close to the river, not five yards from the banks, covered with bees'-nests. I had never before seen such a congregation of nests. My men counted over fifty of them, all of an oblong shape, but of various sizes, as every one was in course of construction. The smallest was little less than two feet in length. The stem and branches of the tree, the trunk of which rose sixty or seventy feet from the ground before sending out a single branch, were covered; and as the bark of the tree was of an ash-grey colour, while the nests were dark brown, the latter were very conspicuous. I saw many bees'-nests later on in the course of my journey, and they were all attached to trees of an ash-grey colour; and apparently belonging to the same species. While on this subject I may mention, that the honey from the wild bees (*Apis dorsata*) is by no means so sweet in flavour as that from the honey-bees of Europe, and the wax seems to be of an inferior quality.

Presently we passed several rice-fields, in which were a number of bamboo sticks stuck at irregular intervals over the cultivated

ground. On these sticks were tied bundles of rice, or leaves, or strips of cloth. On inquiring what these sticks meant, I was told they were *obat di paddi* (medicine for the rice)—a charm, hung there to ensure the success of the crop.<sup>1</sup> At one p.m. we arrived at Mocara Kaman; Pangeran Sokmaviro, whom I had not seen since we left Tangaroeng, and the other prau, soon followed. Our boats were fastened to a floating house, where the Mantrie (or commander of the place) lived. He asked me to enter his dwelling, meanwhile sending one of his boys to the other huts in search of a chair for me. To my surprise he brought one—certainly a wreck of a chair, but it was a change after the necessity of sitting so long cross-logged in native fashion, or lying full length in the canoe. A couple of the Mantrie's wives were in the room; one of them was lying on the bamboo floor giving her little infant breast, while a dozen other children divided themselves into groups and stared at me. In a corner of the room sat an old woman, probably the grandmamma, busy making one of the huge circular straw hats, ornamented on the top with a star pattern in bead-work. A few mats, two mattresses, half a dozen brass rice trays, and four or five spittoons, formed all the furniture that the place could boast.

All night long were we tormented by mosquitoes. This time I had two fires lighted on board my canoe, but, though there was smoke enough and to spare, the mosquitoes heeded it not; they did not get a feast of white man's blood every day. The more I fought against the enemy the more reinforcements did he bring up. The incessant cries of my men, *Allah njamok! Allah njamok!* were kept up all through the night in a sort of subdued chorus, accompanied at frequent intervals by a slap, as in desperation the hand was brought vigorously down, first on one part of the body, then on another, in the hope of thinning the ranks of the blood-thirsty insects, and alleviating the pain by setting up a counter-irritation. If these bloodsuckers, I thought, are going to pursue us in this manner night after night, it will be best to give up all thoughts of the overland journey. How people would laugh to think that the expedition had been turned back, not by head-

<sup>1</sup> See *Pomali*, p. 230.

hunting Dyaks, but by mosquitoes! It rained heavily again all night, and the covered canoe seemed to give shelter to the insects; and I was not sorry to see the first streaks of light breaking through the dark sky, and to give the order to leave Moeara Kaman, and, I fervently hoped, its plague of mosquitoes.

For a long distance the banks of the river were quite uninhabited. A few white herons might be seen on the banks, and small troops of sandpipers skimming along wherever there was a sandy plot of ground, over which they could with difficulty be traced owing to the similarity of colour; while in the trees we often saw monkeys (*Semnopithecus cristatus*), which the Dyaks call Boehis, disturbed by the paddling of the canoes, and rushing down to seek cover in the thicket. My mantrie said there would be no houses before we got near Kotta Bangoen, so at nine a.m. I told my men to fasten the canoe to the shore in order to get our breakfast, and they soon made a couple of fires in the forest and boiled their bamboo kettles of rice. So far my second journey up the Mahakkam had been over familiar ground. Soon after leaving Moeara Kaman we passed through the strong eddy caused by the inflow of the Telén, and then leaving that river to the right, and continuing a westerly course up the main stream, entered a district which was new to me. At two in the afternoon we arrived at Kotta Bangoen, a large village, with more than 1000 inhabitants, all Malays and Boegis. Many of the former are from Bandjermasin. These I class as "labouring" Malays.

## CHAPTER XI.

A dead forest.—Collecting gutta-percha.—Votive lamps.—An ancient Hindoo idol—Arrival of the Sultan.—A monkeys' paradise.—A hunt in an aquatic forest.—A remarkable bird.—Unwilling recruits.—Through the lake region.—Allo—Swallowed by a crocodile.—Native fruit gardens.—Mocara Pahou.—Curious mode of fishing.—Cooking the fish.—Trade with the Dyaks.

THE aspect of the country here is all flat forest. The late drought had roasted the trees to such an extent that, although this was the rainy season, the forest in many parts, especially on the right bank of the Mahakkam, consisted of trees with bare trunks and branches, more like an English landscape in early winter than the everlasting summer to which the eye is accustomed in the tropics.

Another result of the severe drought was seen in the scarcity of animal life. I made several trips into the forest, accompanied by Kichil and two native lads who know the neighbourhood, but scarcely saw either feather or fur. Everything seemed to have been killed or driven away by the drought.

The houses are nearly all on the right bank of the river, built at long distances apart from each other. I only saw three floating houses. These latter are very convenient, for if the owner, who is generally a trader, wants to remove, he only unfastens the stout rattan rope by which his house is anchored to *terra firma*, and glides down with his home, wives, children, fowls, and other pets, to any place he may select further down the stream. Such a house is seen in Plate 2. There was a trader here who had come down from the interior in this way. For going up the river these floating structures are of no use, the current being too strong.

More than a dozen trading praus from Samarinda were lying here, exchanging or selling their goods.

A little rice is cultivated here, besides pisangs, sugar-cane, and maize. Still the natives, as in all parts of the interior, have barely food enough for their own consumption, and hardly anything could be bought save rice. Though the river swarms with fish, none could be purchased here; but some of my men at once began to amuse themselves with angling. On the banks of the small rivers or streams falling here into the Mahakkam, there is abundance of rattan, which the natives cut. They also collect beeswax and honey, as well as gutta-percha, or, as they call it here, "mallau." At Tangaroeng and Samarinda it is called gutta, whereas all over the interior it is known by the name of mallau.

When collecting gutta, the Malays take a two or three days' journey into the forest. For fear of being murdered by the Dyaks, they go in parties, from twenty to thirty, for mutual protection, and very often are accompanied or joined by friendly Dyaks. On two successive evenings after my arrival at Kotta Bangoen, I noticed after sunset a number of lights floating down the river. Each lamp was made of half a cocoa-nut shell, containing some oil and a cane wick. I at first thought they were set afloat by boys playing; but seeing these tiny lights again on the third evening, I inquired what they were, and it was explained to me that they were a sort of vestal lamp, set burning and floating down the river by the wives of those Malays who were out collecting mallau—a sort of charm to keep them safe and ensure success in their search.

During my stay here, the Pangeran Sokmaviro found a decent house for me, where I could sleep untroubled by mosquitoes. It belonged to an elderly Malay from Bandjermasin—a "hadji," who had performed the stipulated journey to Mecca, to worship at Mohammed's tomb. He had prepared a comfortable bed for me, consisting of a mattress laid on a low seat in the corner of the room, enclosed by a gaudy-coloured mosquito curtain, under which I could enjoy a night's rest, free from all insect plagues. In Plate 30 will be seen just such a bedstead.

Here I heard of the existence of a very fine bronze figure, representing a Hindoo goddess, known by the name of "Dingangi,"<sup>1</sup> which was in the possession of a Dyak at Keham. I wanted to buy the idol, but the owner, who brought it most carefully wrapped up in a cloth, would not sell it, and charged me ten florins for the privilege of making a sketch of it. The ears of the goddess were pierced with large holes, the lobes hanging down like those of the Dyaks. The owner said the idol was made of stone, and I at first took it to be so, but on scratching it with a knife I found it was bronze. At the capture of Kotta Bangoen by the Bahou and Modang Dyaks, nearly 100 years ago, one foot of this image was broken by some of the chiefs—wilfully, as is alleged—and the tradition runs that the same people who were guilty of this act of sacrilege died shortly afterwards.

But Brahma and Vishnu are no longer known in Borneo. The religion of the Dyaks perhaps savours somewhat of the superstitions of Brahminism; but among the Malays, Allah is the only true God, and his Prophet is Mohammed.

The 25th November was a great holiday amongst the followers of Islam. My host—dressed in a long red silk robe reaching to the ground, with countless small buttons to match, an embroidered turban on his head, and holding in his left hand a kris and a string of beads—went at eight in the morning, followed by a couple of slave boys, to the mosque to pray.

Towards noon on the 28th November I was surprised to see the Pangeran Bandahara come up the river with a crew of fifteen men; and still more surprised when he told me that the Sultan himself was following. A few hours later his Highness' prau came in sight, flying the standard fore and aft, and followed by six other canoes, containing altogether some 150 men. The Sultan had with him no less than six wives, a number of fighting cocks, and other impedimenta, showing that he, at least, did not intend to suffer *ennui* on the journey. He soon came to me, and

<sup>1</sup> Since my return home I have found in "Overzicht van het Rijk van Koetei," a description of an ancient idol, said to be of stone, and called "Gendawagie," which exactly corresponds with the one above referred to, and is evidently the same thing, with the name spelt somewhat differently.

said that he would not have been happy if he had left me to go alone, relating over again all his former accounts of the ferocity of the Dyaks, and the necessity for adequate protection. He expected another 350 men to follow, as his present escort of 150 was not sufficient, and until they arrived he would stay here and take me shooting and fishing.

The Sultan's arrival gave an unwonted appearance of animation to the village. The crews from the praus all came ashore—an unprepossessing lot of Boegis and Malays—and, for the rest of that day busied themselves in cooking their meals, washing their scanty garments, and fishing—for they had to eke out their frugal ration of rice and salt with whatever their luck or skill in fishing might bring them. Just before sunset the Sultan himself had a large net cast into the river, but caught nothing.

The next day was devoted to a great hunt. Precisely at six o'clock, as the sun appeared above the horizon, we started up the river—five canoes and over sixty men. Our course lay up a narrow stream, called the Soengei, or River, Gadang, which was overshadowed by lofty trees, whose thick foliage completely excluded the sun's rays. It was long before we saw bird or animal, and no sound of animal life struck the ear; but I was lost in admiration over the magnificent trees, and their beautiful variety of foliage, and the orchids and creepers with which they were covered, regretting all the time that I was no botanist, and that the true meaning of much that I saw was lost upon me.

Lofty trees were common, with a straight stem from sixty to eighty feet high before throwing out a single branch or showing any sign of foliage. Endless climbers, twisted like a rope, hung from tree to tree, very often reaching the ground in confused and tangled masses. These climbers form a striking feature all over the tropics, hanging and seeming to creep and cluster together in snake-like forms, resembling serpents all the more from the fact that often for many yards together no leaf or bud can be seen on the shining smooth brown surface. Up in the forks of the trees were numerous orchids; but, though this was the flowering season, of the thousands of orchids I saw as we rowed up the little river only one appeared with flowers, and those were so

minute as hardly to be noticed. Great ferns in profusion spread out their large and variegated leaves, growing high up in the deeply-furrowed stems or branches of the trees.

At last the Sultan saw some birds in a lofty tree, and asked me to shoot at the same time as himself. We both fired, and—missed! The Sultan said his brother Pangeran Mankoe was a good shot, and had excellent eyesight, and he invited him to come in our canoe. He has a great respect for his brother, and I believe to a certain extent fears him; but, though he asked him several times to a seat beside him, Mankoe declined each time, bowing and putting the palms of his hands together; he would not feel comfortable to sit on a level with his royal master and brother, and preferred sitting cross-legged on the bottom of his own canoe. Our unsuccessful shots had frightened away the birds, and, as we saw no more for some time, breakfast was proposed as an agreeable change.

We had now paddled three miles up the river, and were entering the lake Gadang Morong, four miles long by two and a half miles wide. In the distance, in a south-westerly direction, could be seen Mount Tinjavan, said to be 1500 feet high. We paddled along the shores of the lake—or as near to the edge as possible, for the lake may almost be said to have no shores. All round the trees stand out in the water more than a hundred feet from *terra firma*, sending down long aerial roots resembling mangroves. Paddling in this aquatic forest was out of the question; the Malays took hold of the roots and branches of the trees, and pulled or pushed the canoes through them. Here we expected to get birds. Several snake-darters and herons were seen, but the birds were shy; and the noise of the Malays, shouting and splashing as they hauled the five canoes through the watery maze, frightened them out of range. Our next move was up a small creek, where Pangerans Mankoe and Praboe were so fortunate as to shoot a couple of birds for me. They were sitting in a high tree, and as they fell several of the Sultan's men at once jumped in the water and made their way into the dense forest, cutting the thick vegetation with their mandaus. One bird was recovered at once, but for a long time the men searched for the other in the direction in which it had fallen,



when one of them called out "*Tida ada.*" (Have not got it). To this the Sultan at once replied in a loud voice, "*Dappat moesti itoe boeroeng*" (You must find this bird). This had a startling effect on the men, and in a few minutes the bird was happily found, still alive, and given up to me.

The body of the bird was of a green-black, or "invisible green," colour; the head was covered by a sort of hood—not of feathers, but of fleshy tentacles, of an orange-yellow hue; while just behind the eye was a round patch, a little larger than the eye itself, of dark olive-green stiff feathers, which the bird could erect and depress at pleasure. These formed a protection to the ear, at the same time enabling the bird to employ to the fullest extent its powers of hearing—a beautiful provision of nature, fitting the bird to live in the dark and thick forests, where the sense of hearing would be much more useful to it than that of sight, and where the chance of injury to the ear would be far greater than in the open air. Round the throat was a broad ring of brilliant vermilion, and the thighs were of a similar hue.

As we were returning home down the Soengei Gadang our attention was suddenly arrested by a large black snake with yellow spots, lying twisted round one of the overhanging branches, with his head downwards as if watching for prey in the water. Pangeran Mankoe brought the animal down with my twenty-bore gun as dead as a log.

Near the mouth of the river we saw a large *bjawa* (crocodile), basking himself in the sun; several guns were aimed at him, and the monster retired into the water.

The next day or two were devoted to buying and preparing canoes for the expected contingent of Dyaks and Boegis who were to complete our force. On the 1st December two praus arrived from Tangaroeng with Boegis soldiers, under the command of four kapitans or captains, wearing as a sign of authority a *detta*, or head-dress, of red Boegis cloth interwoven with silver, and armed with a very handsome kris. Still the Dyaks of Long Wai and Long Wahou, who had been summoned to meet the Sultan, failed to put in an appearance; and none of the Malays in the village seemed any more willing to obey orders to provide a

number of followers to accompany the Sultan to the frontier, although outwardly professing the greatest obedience. They complained that not only would they not be paid for their services, but they would also have to provide themselves with food and all necessities. It is hardly to be wondered at that they objected to such terms, especially as they did not pretend to conceal their fear of the Dyaks. One morning the Sultan and Crown Prince went away in two praus "recruiting" in the neighbourhood, but the people somehow heard of their intentions, and all—men, women, and children—ran away from their houses into the forest, where of course it would be useless to hunt after them.

Finding that my departure from Tangaroeng had been followed by such good results in the speedy determination of the Sultan to follow me, I resolved to leave Kotta Bangoen, and trust to the Sultan's coming after me in the same way. Besides his trouble with his recalcitrant subjects, the Sultan had so many occupations—cock-fighting, entertaining his ladies, holding *bitcharas*, and getting an occasional *pitcha*, or rubbing down—an operation which was performed by an old woman, said to be very clever in her profession—that the chances were he might remain at Kotta Bangoen for another month. So in company with Sokmaviro, Tomongoeng, and Bandahara, I determined to leave him, and try to take a short cut to Mocara Montai. Instead of following the ever-winding ways of the Mahakkam, with its strong current against us, we pulled up a side stream called the Ajochoenga, which flows through a large lake, Semajang. Emerging from the comparatively narrow stream into this large sheet of water seemed like entering the ocean, so vast by comparison did the expanse of water look. The heat here was intense, owing to the absence of the friendly shelter of the trees. Lake Semajang is about fifteen miles long, and is connected by a narrow channel or creek with another lake, Malintang, about five miles in length, into which another creek flows called Sambiliong, full of weeds and grass, and buried in a gloomy forest. This channel has only a foot or eighteen inches of water in it, and is so narrow and so overgrown with trees that there is barely room for a canoe to pass through, and not the slightest chance of turning. My canoe grounded twice,

though drawing only a foot of water, and some of the crew had to get out, scramble through the wilderness of wood, and drag her off again.

The scenery here was very picturesque, though "scenery" is perhaps hardly the word to use, for you can only see a few feet in front of you; the winding stream turns and twists in all directions—here so narrow as hardly to be navigable, there opening out as it sweeps to the left or the right, and giving a glimpse into the heart of the forest—now overgrown with a mass of grass and reeds, now comparatively deep and clear, affording with the varied vegetation a succession of changing views, limited in extent, but each a picture in itself.

Here I heard the voices of birds singing and whistling in greater numbers than I had heard them in any part of Borneo, but not a feather could be seen. All around us were the melodious and strange voices, but no songster came in sight. The branches of the trees, which overhung the water like a rich canopy, were covered with orchids, the colours of which were in splendid contrast with the dim religious light which pervaded the place. For two or three hours we struggled through this gloomy tangle of forest growth, till at last we again emerged on to the Mahakkam itself, and ascended the main stream till we came to the village of Moeara Montai, where a small stream of the same name enters the Mahakkam. Passing up this tributary we came to Lake Tambatoeng, whence our course lay up another small river called the Allo, on which is a village of the same name. Here Tomongoeng landed and went in search of "lodgings to let." The best accommodation to be found was in a large house occupied by three or four families, with a swarm of children. One of these was only seven days old, and was as red as a boiled lobster, with abundance of hair on its head. The good people here were Malays, and had heard of the approach of the Sultan and the "Commissie," but did not expect us so soon; but the women and children soon stowed themselves away in the smaller rooms, while the men set to work to make the larger apartment habitable for their guests. A petroleum case covered with a mat had to serve as a table and seat; but I had the unwonted luxury of a mosquito curtain.

To my surprise the Sultan and suite reached the village an hour or two after my arrival. In the evening we went out to shoot deer, which were said to be plentiful in the neighbourhood. The country was, however, too full of water, and all the successful hunting that took place was on the part of a crocodile, which took a fancy to one of the Sultan's dogs and devoured it.

The inhabitants of the village get their living by fishing. The lakes and streams adjoining swarm with fish; and on the platform under every house was a quantity of fish, dried and drying, and not particularly savoury, reminding me somewhat of the great fishing stations at the Lofoten Islands in Norway. In a southerly direction could be distinctly seen the blue peak of Goenong (Mount) Bratus, said to be the highest mountain in Koctei. At the foot of the mountain live a tribe of Dyaks, who, the Sultan told me, eat the excrement of animals, especially of the wild bull.

At eight a.m. on the following morning I left Allo, descending the river, crossing Lake Tambatoeng, and entering Lake Djempang, which is connected with the former by a narrow channel. There are evident signs that these two lakes have, within a very recent period, been one. The water is gradually drying out, the shores being covered by vegetation and successive deposits of alluvial mud, till, at no distant date, the water will be replaced by dry land. At present, the Lake Djempang is about eighteen English miles in length, and six miles broad. I took a series of soundings, and found its depth varied greatly, from one to fifteen fathoms. Among the high grass on the banks wandered numbers of white and grey herons, searching for frogs or insects, while on the tree-tops sat adjutants and snake-darters, that flew away at our approach.

Seven hours after leaving Allo I reached the extremity of the lake, and entered the small river Baroo, which eventually again connects the string of lakes with the Mahakkam. Passing rapidly along this narrow shallow stream, my canoe had a narrow escape of being capsized, the keel touching the submerged trunk of a tree, and half filling with water. Fortunately no real harm was done, and, after stopping to clear away the hidden danger from

the path of those who were following us, we proceeded on our way. Here the banks showed signs of cultivation—first a rice-field or two, then large gardens of pine-apples (*nas*), succeeded by sugar plantations and banana grounds. The pine-apples were especially delicious, and nowhere have I tasted sweeter and more juicy than those procured later at Mocara Pahou, a village situated at the point where the river of the same name joins the Mahakkam, where we arrived about five p.m. This is the furthest advanced Malay settlement in Koctei. Beyond it is Dyak country, pure and simple.

The houses at Mocara Pahou, over a hundred in number, are plaited bamboo structures, mostly built on rafts in the river, which is both wide and deep. On shore is a large *misigit*, or mosque, to which the few faithful are summoned to prayer every morning by a large wooden drum, made of the broken stem of a tree, with a hide stretched over one end, giving a deep sonorous boom when struck. Sokmaviro found me a house on the river close to this mosque, so I had the full benefit of the solemn booming every morning. The Malays here farm large gardens of pisangs, cocoanuts, sugar-cane, and maize; and the rivers yield abundance of fish, chief among which are the silurus, so common everywhere, and a flat fish exactly like a sole, very plentiful, and good eating. Many of the inhabitants get their living by fishing, the produce being sold here dried and smoked. A common way of preparing the fish is to scrape off the scales, cut the fish open along the back, remove the intestines, put a bamboo through the mouth and down the whole length of the fish, then tie a rattan round to keep it together, and roast it over a fire. The natives have various ways of fishing—with nets, baskets, or hook and line; while for very large fish they have a very curious device. They make a roughly-carved wooden model of a bird, to the underpart of which is fastened a piece of thick string, about two inches long, with a hook attached; this bird is secured by a line round the neck and allowed to float on the water, the hook suspended beneath. It seems a very impracticable means of catching fish, but the natives told me that they only use it when the water is thick, and that then they rarely set this odd kind of "night line"

without hooking a fish. The river here is more than ten feet deep.

The inhabitants do a large trade with the Dyaks, who come down with their produce—rattan, gutta, and edible birds'-nests, and occasionally a couple of the precious bezoar stones—to exchange or sell, for the Dyaks are beginning to fancy the Dutch silver *singits* (dollars).

## CHAPTER XII.

A fishing and hunting party—Dyaks from Long Bléh—A deputation from the Tandjoeng Dyaks—Men's chignons—A cannibal scare—Wild war-dances—Elaborately tattooed women—A cannibal priestess—Tid-bits of human flesh—Taking the portrait of the cannibal chief—An unprepossessing physiognomy—A ghastly gift—Iaden Mas, the gold noble.

ON the day after my arrival I was surprised by Kichil suddenly coming into my room and announcing the coming of the Sultan, who had informed us of his intention to stay a few days at Allo. On my asking the reason for the sudden change of mind, he made an expressive grimace, and said the smell of the fish there was intolerable. He was immediately visited by deputations of the various *kapalas* and *mantries* in the neighbourhood, who brought with them every afternoon presents of fruit, eggs, &c. One fine afternoon a dozen of the principal ladies came to pay *hormat*, and it was rumoured that his Highness was to select an addition to his harem. Each one carried a brass plate or bowl, covered with a white cloth, the contents of which they seemed to guard jealously from public gaze, though on inquiry I was informed they contained nothing but rice, eggs, or honey.

Early in the afternoon of the 9th November the Sultan and I went fishing and shooting up a small tributary of the *Mahakkam* called the *Djintang*, which flows from a lake of the same name. The stream, like all the rivers in Koetei, goes in ever-winding ways, and the banks are lined with magnificent forest vegetation, which prevented our shooting either birds or animals. It is easy to shoot, but not so easy to recover the game. The Sultan's hunter wounded a long-nosed monkey, which fell with a crash from the tree; three or four of our men hurried up to secure it, but the beast had strength enough to get away and disappear. When we

came to the lake the Sultan proposed to try our luck at fishing. As the sun with fiery colours gradually sank below the horizon, the Sultan directed all the boats to form a circle, and at a given signal from his Highness, who stood in the bow of his canoe holding a net in his hands, all the nets were thrown out simultaneously. This was repeated three or four times, but without any success. It was too late in the day for fishing, as the fishes in these lake regions retire before sunset to the shore, remaining all night amongst the great masses of high aquatic grass. The Sultan then ordered an immensely long but narrow net, several hundred feet in length, to be set some twenty feet from the shore, and a canoe with a crew remained all night to keep watch, returning the following morning with a rich harvest of fish.

On our return from fishing we found a great number of Long Bléh Dyaks of the Modang tribe had arrived to escort us over the frontier, and were moored on the opposite side of the river to that on which our praus lay. Their chief came at once to the Sultan to ask for some rice, which was given to them, and in a few minutes their fires were blazing on the bank. I went across the river the next day to converse with them. The canoes were apparently very old and in want of repair, and the general appearance of the people, and all their accoutrements, indicated a state of poverty compared with that of other tribes. The chief's prau had a square bow, with a painted figure-head of a death's head. The chief himself wore a jacket of leopard-skin, or rather the simple skin of the leopard, with a hole cut in the neck, through which he passed his head, while the head of the skin hung over his chest and the main portion of the skin covered the shoulders and back, the tail almost touching the ground. On the head of the skin, round the edge and inside, were fastened a few conical shells and a large shell of mother-o'-pearl (*Meleagrina*). His head-dress was equally characteristic; it was a conical cap, made from a monkey-skin, with a piece of metal sheathing fastened on the front, and a few rhinoceros feathers stuck in the top. Round his neck he wore several strings of beads. A portable seat of plaited rattan, fastened behind to a tjawat, completed his outfit.

The chief spoke a little Malay, and asked me a number of ques-



tions. Why did I want to go this long way to Bandjermasin, when there was a *jallan apie* (a "fire-road," i. e. a steamship)? What was I going to do with the drawings I made? Why did I ask so many questions about his people and other tribes? I explained to him, by means of an illustrated book I happened to have by me, that I was writing about the natives of Koetei, and so on; and he seemed quite ready to answer my questions, provided I gave satisfactory replies to his, which was not always a very easy task.

His people seemed a fine, well-built, muscular lot of men. Very few of them had any tattoo marks, and the holes in their ears were much smaller than those cultivated by their neighbours of Long Wai. The only ornaments they wore were bead necklaces; but they all carried a number of *tambatongs* attached to the mandau girdle. The mandaus were in all cases perfectly plain, without ornamentation of any kind, either on blade, handle, or sheath.

In the cabins of all the canoes were strewn a number of caps and jackets of various materials. The jackets were mostly sleeveless, made of very thick cloth, and padded with cotton wool, as a protection against sword-cuts and poisoned arrows; others were of bear-skin, or monkey-skin (*Nasalis larvatus*), or goat-skin, while a few were made of the bark of a tree, with a little embroidery stitched on.

Detachments from another tribe, the Tandjoeng Dyaks, also came to pay their respects to the Sultan. There were representatives of two branches of this tribe, from Bantang and from Boenjoet. They are not so muscular and tall as the Dyaks in the north of Koetei, but rather slightly built. They do not tattoo as a rule. I only found one with a + on his arm. They make only small holes in their ears, very often wearing no ornaments in them (see Plate 21, Fig. 3), but they all wear necklaces, mostly a string of beans, called *Boa kalong*. I observed one with a curious necklace composed of red beads and the teeth of a species of bat, set alternately, and producing a pretty effect, the white teeth contrasting well with the vermilion beads. From the necklace, wrapped in a piece of dirty red flannel, hung a talisman. I was very anxious to purchase this necklace. I could not make my wishes understood by signs, or else the man was perverse and

would not part with it, and none of my men could understand the dialect, so I took him to the Sultan—who by the way seems to be acquainted with all the languages and dialects spoken in Koetei, and they are numerous enough, except that of the Orang Poonan—and explained what I wanted. His Highness spoke a few words to the Dyak, who agreed to let me have the necklace, but only on the condition that he kept the talisman; he could on no account part with that. He took the necklace off and began to unfold the little piece of flannel, handling his charm as carefully as if it was a precious stone, or at least a bezoar. When he at last hesitatingly held it in his hand for me to see, it proved to be only a tiny piece of yellow wood. I gave in exchange for the necklace three yards of blue cloth.

All these Dyaks wore their hair in a very becoming fashion, reminding me much of some of the so-called chignons in fashion among the ladies some years ago in Europe. The hair is cut short below the occiput, while on the crown it is allowed to grow to a great length, sometimes reaching to the knees. This long hair is rolled up in chignon fashion (see Plate 21, Fig. 3) and fastened by a sort of head-covering made of bark, resembling the New Zealand tappa. This is the only instance in which I saw this material dyed—coloured red, blue, or yellow. The *tjantjoet* or *tjawat* is mostly of the same material, being preferred to cloth, as being more durable.

I was struck by the fact that none of the mandaus worn by these men, again, were ornamented, all being perfectly plain. They often begged for tobacco, and one day I let them taste a drop of brandy, which they did not like. I was told that among the Tandjoeng Dyaks there are only a couple of houses in each village, but so large as to contain between them the whole population of 400 to 500.

At Moeara Pahou I had expected to meet a party of the much-dreaded Tring Dyaks, a branch of the Bahou tribe, having sent a messenger from Kotta Bangoen with a request that the Rajah would meet me here with a number of men and women of his tribe. I had taken the precaution to send a present of a picol of rice and some fish in proof of my friendly intentions, and promised that, if the chief would allow me to make a few sketches

of his people, he and they should be liberally rewarded. It was four days' journey from Kotta Bangoen to the Tring settlement, and I was not surprised to find on reaching Moeara Pahou that none of them had arrived. But when two or three days had elapsed and still no Trings appeared on the scene, I determined to go myself to their kampong; but the Sultan and all the people said it would not be safe to do so: the people were cannibals, and were hated as well as feared by all their neighbours, and they might possibly think that the large force which the Sultan had collected here was brought together for the purpose of attacking them, especially as some of the assembled tribes were unfriendly to the Trings. I explained that I must see them, having heard so much about their atrocities and cannibalism. The Government would expect me to report upon these savages; and I should be to blame if I did not see them, both men and women. So the Sultan sent a canoe, with a reliable man in charge, to request the Trings to put in an appearance. Four, five, six days passed, and still no Trings came, and, more strange, no canoe returned. Were the crew killed and eaten? The Sultan could not sit still under such a possibility, and sent another large canoe, well armed, and in command of a Kapitau, who came back in three days, bringing the first envoy with him, and some forty Trings besides, including four women.

The men seemed to exhibit in their bearing a strange mixture of shyness and suspicion. They wore a tjawat, or waist-cloth, of bark, and a head-covering of the same material. They were slightly tattooed—a small scroll on the arm or calf of the leg; and they all had their ears pierced, and the holes enlarged, though only a few of them wore any ornament, generally a wooden cylinder, in the ears. I sketched one of the men in war-costume, bribing him with a couple of dollars to go through the war-dance. Running round and round, stamping his feet heavily on the ground, shouting at the top of his voice, flourishing his mandau as if striking an imaginary foe, and then guarding himself with his shield, he gradually became so excited and furious in his movements, cheered on by the cries of his companions, that I was not sorry to think that I was not witnessing a *pas de deux*. (See Plate 11.)



CARL BOCK, DEL.

TRUNG DYAKS WAR DANCE



The women were much more elaborately tattooed than the men, the whole of the thighs and the hands and feet being covered with blue patterns. Their dress consisted of a sort of petticoat, either of a blue or neutral tint, fastened round the hips and reaching to the ankles, bordered at each end with a red piece of cloth. Many of them wore round the waist several strings of large beads of a turquoise, dark blue, or yellow colour. These I found were highly prized, being very old (from *tempo doelo*), and no longer procurable. Round their necks was also a profusion of beads. Of head-coverings they wore two sorts, both of which are figured on Plates 13 and 14; the one a conical hat, without a crown, covered with fine bead-work, and bound round the edges with a strip of red flannel; the other, merely a narrow band of red flannel, beaded at intervals in regular patterns, and fastened with a button behind.

The lobes of the ears were pierced, sometimes in no less than three places in addition to the large central slit (see Plate 13), the principal holes being enormously enlarged by the weighty tin rings hanging in them. The kapitan told me that these people live in large houses several hundred feet long, but extremely dirty inside, and of a wretched appearance outside. The houses, he said, were literally full of skulls taken by the tribes in their head-hunting expeditions. I noticed that the other Dyak tribes did not go near the Trings during their stay at Mocara Pahou, not disguising their fear of them, and their disgust at their cannibal practices.

These people speak quite a distinct language, and none of the Tangaroeng Malays could understand a word that they said; fortunately the old Boegis kapitan who brought them could converse fluently with them, having lived some years amongst them as a sort of tax-officer for the Sultan, and with his assistance I was enabled to obtain much information. Among the visitors was an old priestess, who gave full details concerning the religious beliefs, &c., of the tribe. This information was elicited by the kapitan, and interpreted by him to a Malay writer, who took down the statements on the spot. These statements have since been translated for me, and are embodied in the chapter on the religious rites of the Dyaks.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See p. 220.

This priestess allowed me to take her portrait, which is reproduced in Plate 14. The most striking feature is the enormous length of the loops formed in the lobes of the ears, from which heavy tin rings were suspended. She allowed me to accurately measure this monstrous deformity; and the exact measurements are given in p. 187.

Next, the absence of eyebrows will be noticed. The eyebrows are either entirely wanting or very scanty in all the members of the tribe, who pull them out, considering their absence a mark of beauty.

The elaborate tattooing on the thighs is also a striking feature.

The shortness of the hair, again, is in contrast to the length to which the women of all the other tribes allow their hair to grow; and the colour of the skin is slightly lighter than that prevailing among the Dyaks, the Orang Poonan alone excepted.

This priestess in the course of conversation told me—holding out her hand—that the palms are considered the best eating. Then she pointed to the knee, and again to the forehead, using the Malay word *bai, bai* (good, good), each time, to indicate that the brains, and the flesh on the knees of a human being, are also considered delicacies by the members of her tribe.

Having interviewed this priestess, I had the honour of an introduction to the famous, or infamous, chief of the cannibal Dyaks, Sibau Mobang, whose portrait is given in Plate 12. He came into my house one day, accompanied by his suite of two women and three men, and I hardly know whether host or visitor felt the more uncomfortable. His personal appearance bore out the idea I had formed of him by the reports I had heard of his ferocity and the depravity of his nature; but I was hardly prepared to see such an utter incarnation of all that is most repulsive and horrible in the human form.

As he entered my floating habitation he assumed a sort of air of hesitation, almost amounting to trembling fear, which added to, rather than detracted from, the feelings of repulsion with which I viewed him. He stood for a moment or two, neither moving nor speaking, watched me narrowly when I pretended not to be looking at him, and then sat down quietly a couple of yards from my feet. He is a man apparently about fifty years of age,

of yellowish-brown colour, and a rather sickly complexion. His eyes have a wild animal expression, and around them are dark lines, like shadows of crime. He is continually blinking his eyes, never letting them meet those of his interlocutor, as if his conscience did not allow him to look any one straight in the face. His face is perfectly emaciated, every feature shrunken and distorted. The absence of teeth in the gums gives the bones an extra prominence. A few stiff black hairs for a moustache, and a few straggling ones on his chin, add to the weird look; his ears hang down low, pierced with large holes two inches in length. His right arm, on which he wears a tin bracelet, is paralyzed, and he is unable to open the right hand without the assistance of his left, lifting each finger separately, and closing them again with little less difficulty. For this reason he wears his mandau on his right side, and the many victims that have fallen to this bloodthirsty wretch during the last few years he has decapitated left-handed. At that very time, as he sat conversing with me through my interpreter, and I sketched his portrait, he had fresh upon his head the blood of no less than seventy victims, men women and children, whom he and his followers had just slaughtered, and whose hands and brains he had eaten.

He told me his people did not eat human meat every day—that was a feast reserved for head-hunting expeditions; at other times their food consisted of the flesh of various animals and birds, rice, and wild fruits. For a whole year, however, they had had no rice owing to the failure of the crops. When I heard this I told Kichil to bring forward a large kettle of rice which was boiling and to place it before my guests, together with some salt. The eagerness with which they ate the rice, rolling it first between their hands so as to form solid rolls, bore out the statement that they had lately been kept on very “short commons” indeed.

The whole time he sat in my room Sibau Mobang seemed very grave, and kept incessantly turning his head away from me, so that it was not difficult to get a portrait of him in profile. His grim visage, his still more grim manner, made me wonder whether he could ever laugh. The idea seemed horribly ludicrous; I tried



however to get a smile on his countenance, but without success, until, when I had finished my sketch, I handed it to him to examine. He scrutinized it closely, then looked at me for the first time full in the face, and actually smiled, a ghastly grim smile, horribly suggestive of nightmare. He made signs that he wished to keep the sketch, but I made him understand that I could not let him have it. I gave him, however, various presents, and two dollars to each member of the party whom I had had the privilege of sketching, besides a picol of rice, some strings of beads, and twenty-four yards of calico to divide between them. Sibau Mobang gave me in return two human crania, trophies of his head-hunting excursions—one that of a male, the other of a female, but both, as usual, wanting the lower jaw; they were wrapped up in pisang leaves, and are figured in Plate 22. He also with some reluctance gave me a *klian* (shield), of the ordinary soft wood, painted in grotesque patterns, and ornamented with tufts of human hair most ingeniously stuck on, similar to the one shown in Plate 11. Such a shield is considered a great treasure, being decorated with hair taken from human victims.

This cannibal, however, is not the chief Rajah of the Tring Dyaks. Their nominal ruler is Raden Mas, a chief who, at the instance of the Sultan, his suzerain, gave up cannibalism in order to embrace the Mohammedan religion, and enjoy the advantage of a plurality of wives. He is very rich, very powerful, and very independent of the Sultan, who is obliged to humour him very much to keep him on good terms, and who, on the occasion of his supposed conversion to Islam, gave him the title he now holds of Raden Mas: *Raden* = noble; *Mas* = gold. The latter term refers to the stores of gold-dust which he is reputed to possess, hidden away in his village.

The Raden was invited to join the Sultan's suite and accompany him to Bandjermasin. He has large eyes and prominent cheek-bones, and the unsightly long holes in the lobes of the ears; but his general appearance is by no means repulsive. Dressed in a neat cotton or silk jacket, with gold buttons, and a pair of short Boegis trousers, he was, compared with his second in command, Sibau Mobang, quite a gentleman.

## CHAPTER XIII.

Leaving Mocara Pahou—The village of Dassa—Native sculpture—Domesticated buffaloes—Scarcity of animal life—Ladies at the bath—Stemming the rapids—A lofty village—Long Puti—A Dyak Rajah lying in state—The country of the men with tails—An inconvenient tail—An expedition in search of the missing link—More rapids—A deserted country—Landing at Mocara Anan—On the look-out for a night attack.

EARLY in the morning of Monday, 15th December, my fleet of five praus left Mocara Pahou, my boat leading, and the rest paddling in single file at short intervals behind. Shortly after noon I saw projecting beyond the line of trees on the beach, at a curve in the river, a tall post surmounted by a rudely carved figure—a sign that we were near a village which had distinguished itself in head-hunting. I expected to find a large settlement, but was surprised to see only three houses. As we approached, some women and children “scuttled” up the ladders, while others peeped at us through the openings in the walls, as though they took us for enemies. This was the village of Dassa, inhabited by a settlement of the Benoa Dyaks, as those tribes are called who dwell on the banks of the Mocara Pahou and its tributaries. I landed with Kichil, and at once went into one of the houses, which were of the ordinary Dyak design. The inner walls were ornamented outside with grotesque figures—some representing the inevitable crocodile, in various positions; another a man being ~~swallowed~~ by a crocodile—a very common scene in real life in Koetei, and one which would seem rather to encourage a hatred than a reverence for these saurians among the inhabitants. I also noticed hanging on one of the walls three compressed balls of hair, of a brownish colour, which the chief told me had come from crocodiles—the indigestible remains of some prey, perhaps human!

Another of the carvings represented a Dyak riding on an animal meant for a boar; while on a third wall was depicted a Dyak returning from a head-hunting tour, with a head in his left hand. Further down the room was hanging suspended against the wall a small model of a house, somewhat resembling a Noah's ark, from the door of which protruded a carved serpent, which was represented to me as being a valuable medicine for the stomach.


Round the houses was a cleared space, where for the first time in Koetei I saw several *karbaus* (buffaloes) grazing; surrounded, of course, by numberless litters of black pigs.

Having rested here and taken our meals, we continued our cruise, till we came about sunset to a solitary house, containing twenty inhabitants. Fastening our praus to the shore, we remained here for the night, the Dyaks bringing out some rice and eggs on a tray, as a present for the Pangeran Sokmaviro. Sunrise again saw us paddling onward, the boats starting, as usual, with a spurt, or race, which died away five minutes afterwards, to be renewed at intervals of two or three hours. There was nothing to relieve the monotony of the day's proceedings; a long-nosed monkey or two sitting on the top of a lofty tree were the only signs of animal life to be seen,<sup>1</sup> until at one p.m. we came to the junction with the long-looked-for stream the Lawa. Here there was a miserable settlement where two Malay traders had collected a great quantity of rattan on rafts.

Here the Pangeran Sokmaviro said he would stay a day to get a smaller prau, more suitable for ascending the small river with its many rapids; and fortunately he succeeded in bargaining with one of the Malay traders for a prau which, with a little repair, could enable him to continue. Still I decided to proceed, accompanied by the Pangeran Tomongoeng, and followed by one of the Sultan's kapitans and twelve Boegis soldiers. For four hours we went up the gradually narrowing River Lawa without seeing a hut, when at five p.m. one of my men noticed a Dyak standing on

<sup>1</sup> The Dyaks living on the Mocara Pahou river told me they never came across any animals in the forest except monkeys and bats, which were abundant. The former are eagerly hunted, both for their flesh and skin, as also for the *galiga*, or bezoar stones, found occasionally inside; while the teeth of the latter are worn as talismans, and made into necklaces.

a small ladder, and two praus drawn up on the bank. My crew were anxious to stay here for the night, giving the usual excuse that there were no more huts for many miles to come; so I gave the order to make fast to the shore. This done, the men as usual immediately jumped with one accord into the river for a swim.

There was no appearance of a habitation, but I landed, and found standing in a maize-field, and hidden from the river, a house containing four families, with nine children. The people said they had not been settled here long; but they had already a fine field of maize, some sugar-cane, and melons, growing a short distance from the house. The men were all tattooed with a small mark  either on the forehead, the arm, or the leg.

On returning to the boat I was followed by three of the men with their wives and six children. It was past six, their usual time for bathing and filling their bamboo-cane water-carriers. Pangeran Tomongoeng, like a good Mussulman, had spread his little carpet in the prau, and was engaged in prayer, stooping every now and then to kiss the mat on which he knelt. The native women, without taking the slightest notice of our presence, walked straight down to the river, and removing their scanty clothing descended into the water, the two young wives first, then an older woman, with a one-year-old baby on her back, and behind them the children and men. Each carried a long piece of bamboo, and after filling these with water, and performing their ablutions, they returned as they had come, quietly and unconcernedly, to their home.

Next morning we proceeded on our journey. The Lawa here was not more than seventy feet wide; and, as the country was hilly on all sides, we looked forward to some difficult work pulling up stream. Shortly after eight we overtook three small praus, each with four men of the Tandjoeng Boenjoet tribe, all dressed in ~~war~~-costume, of sleeveless jackets either of padded cloth or of bearskin, ornamented with several rows of beads or pebbles; the chief wearing a cap of monkey-skin bearing a brass plate in front, the rest having rattan hats decked with a quantity of hornbill and Argus-pheasant feathers. In the middle of each prau were heaped up shields, lances, and baskets. Towards noon we passed the

small settlement of Mallar, where the women all wore wooden cylinders in their ears instead of rings, a pair of which I procured in exchange for some beads. They are figured in Plate 19, Figs. 4 and 5.

Soon afterwards we came to a series of rapids and falls known as Keham.<sup>2</sup> Tring, of which the Sultan had often spoken to me as being very dangerous and difficult to pass, with the water falling fifty or sixty feet. The rapids proved, however, to be much less formidable, the total fall not being more than five or six feet. There was a good volume of water flowing down, and we feared that we might have to carry the praus, as well as the luggage, overland. After indulging in the luxury of a bath in the freshening waters, we consulted as to the best means of surmounting the obstacle; a couple of long-nosed monkeys assisted, at a respectful distance on the top of a neighbouring tree, at the consultation, and solemnly watched all our proceedings without stirring from their lofty position. It was decided to wait till the morning before attempting to pass the rapids; and meanwhile Tomongoeng fixed an upright pole in the water and marked it, and also made a notch in an adjoining rock, to gauge the rise or fall of the river. In the meanwhile two of the crew went into the woods to cut some strong poles for "poling" the praus in the narrower and more rapid parts of the river; while the rest of the crew made long ropes of twisted rattan for towing with.

By next morning the water had fallen more than a foot, and was running with much less violence, so we determined to unload only the heavier luggage, and haul the canoes through the boiling water. Tomongoeng's prau was first dragged over, as being the smallest of the three, some of the men, who were all excellent swimmers, getting into the water and pushing it up, while others hauled at the rattan ropes; next came the kapitan's boat, in similar fashion. When my turn came I determined to remain in the boat with the steersman; and twenty pair of strong arms hauled at the ropes, while twenty pair of lungs frightened the monkeys with a loud "Ya! Ya! Ya!"—"Aio! Aio! Aio!"

Then came the task of carrying up all the luggage, and re-

<sup>2</sup> *Keham* = rapid.

stowing it on board; and not half an hour after the whole process had to be gone through again at another rapid, more powerful than the last. Here more yelling occurred; and it struck me more forcibly than ever how universal is the habit of shouting when a number of men, especially sailors or "watermen," unite their forces in any hauling or pushing operations.

Still two more small rapids had to be surmounted, fortunately not sufficiently strong to necessitate unloading; and at nine o'clock we came to the village of Langla, strangely situated, for a Dyak settlement, on a hill, on the left bank of the river, and surrounded with plantations of *nangka*—a large green, juicy, melon-like fruit—cocoa-nuts, and sugar-cane.

Three hours later we came to Long Puti, the largest and neatest Dyak village I had yet seen, containing no less than 1800 inhabitants. Our advent caused an excited multitude of people to rush down to the shore; but they permitted us to land quietly, and I made straight for the nearest large house. In the central part of the village was an extensive open space or field, in which stood the symbol of renown in head-hunting excursions, a tall pole in a slanting position, surmounted by a carved figure representing a crowned Rajah, in the very un-Rajah-like act of holding out his tongue as far as he could reach (see Plate 27, Fig. 2). This was really the coat of arms, or rather crest, of the community, whose prowess was acknowledged by all the surrounding tribes, and who had probably chosen their crest as an emblem of defiance.

It so chanced that the first house I entered was that of a chief just deceased, whose remains were lying in state in the large room of the place. In the centre of one side of the room, which was no less than 120 feet in length, stood, raised on four posts, a coffin, in the shape of a prau, with the sides painted in red, black, and white scrolls. On the lid of the coffin was spread the *tjarwat*, or waist garment, which had been worn daily by the deceased chief. Above the coffin was an attap roof, from which hung a cup, formed of part of a cocoa-nut shell, filled with water, while food was also daily placed on the coffin—so the guard who was watching over the corpse informed me—in case the dead warrior should feel

hungry or thirsty in his long journey to heaven.<sup>3</sup> His best clothes and weapons were deposited inside the coffin.

From one end of the coffin was suspended a wooden model of an animal, supposed to be a bear, which was expected to act as a charm to protect the dead from all possible dangers on his last journey; and at either extremity hung a bamboo candlestick holding damar torches. These were renewed from day to day, and kept always burning. An exact representation of the coffin is given in Plate 25. The woman and child in the doorway are the widow and child of the dead chief. All the time I was examining and sketching the coffin they stood at the entrance to the bedroom, which led out of the principal room. They were in "deep mourning"—not clothed in black as in Europe, or in white as in China, but with the hair closely shaven off the head, presenting a most ghastly sight.

Although the body had been dead fifteen days there was not the slightest smell in the room, the coffin being hermetically closed with a sort of putty made of gutta-percha mixed with fine fibres obtained from the bark or leaves of a tree.

I asked when the burial was likely to take place; but the attendants answered that they did not know; the time was uncertain; they must first have "luck" in some way or other, either a good rice harvest, or, what was most probable, a successful head-hunting expedition. A head or two must be secured somehow, since it was a chief who was dead.

I looked into two or three of their houses, but found the general arrangement very similar to that prevailing in other Dyak settlements. The only remarkable circumstance was the manner in which the graves were scattered, irregularly, over the muddy ground amongst the houses, each with a carved wooden board<sup>4</sup> to mark the spot.

The usual hordes of pigs were disporting themselves in the congenial mud, while a few buffaloes wandered about, looking very uncomfortable, searching in vain for a blade of grass in the reeking filth around.

<sup>3</sup> For a description of the route supposed to be travelled by the departed spirit on its way to the Dyak heaven, see p. 224.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 220.



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DYAK CHIEF LYING IN STATE

CARL BOCK, DEL.





On my return to my prau I found the Sultan, with his numerous fleet, had followed me. The Dyak praus were all moored on the opposite side of the river, keeping apart from the Malays. The Sultan's large prau, flying the yellow standard with the tiger rampant, was fastened close to mine; and in the evening we dined together on a raft in the river, on which a table and two seats were hurriedly constructed. We were now on the confines of the territory of the Sultan, who was anxious to make as large a display of force as possible. He had recently, he told me, lodged a complaint to the Dutch Government against the Doësoen tribes, whose territory we should now enter, and who were the great rivals of the Long Puti Dyaks, making frequent incursions into their territory.

More interesting, perhaps, was his statement that we were now within a short distance of the country in which the tailed race of men lived. The existence of these people was the common talk, not only here, but all the way down to Tangaroeng, and they were variously stated to dwell in Passir, and on the Teweh river. We "discussed" these people over a basket of durian. This was the first time I had tasted this celebrated fruit. The smell of the fruit was not very appetizing, and the flavour—to my taste—resembled that of bad onions mixed with cream.

The Sultan's men were short of provisions, but their commissariat was replenished by a heavy requisition which the Sultan made on the people of this the largest settlement at the furthest extremity of his dominions. So there was great feasting, not only on board the praus, but on shore, where the people killed goats and buffaloes, and distributed a slice to every person in the village. In the evening the hill was ablaze with innumerable fires, round which gambling and card-playing, smoking and sirih-chewing, alternated with the operation of cooking and eating the meal; while the dogs kept up a continual barking and fighting over the bones that were thrown to them as the feast proceeded.

The conversation about the tailed race brought back to my mind various rumours of the existence of this "missing link" in the Darwinian chain which had reached me at different times during my travels in Borneo, and I determined if possible to

settle the point one way or the other. The question has often occurred to me whether Mr. Darwin received the first suggestion of his theory of man's simian descent from the fables concerning the existence of tailed men which obtain credence among so many uncivilized people; or whether the natives of the Malay Archipelago and the South Sea Islands, having read the "Descent of Man," have conspired together to hoax the white man with well-concocted stories of people possessed of tails, living in inaccessible districts, and maintaining but slight intercourse with the outer world. It is certainly a curious fact that similar stories exist, not only in Borneo, but in other islands in the South Pacific—New Britain for instance, where missionaries have more than once been tempted into hazardous expeditions in search of the great physiological prize, the missing link in the chain of evidence proving the descent of man from monkey.

I made inquiries in the village, and found a strong general belief in the existence of people with tails in a country only a few days' journey from Long Puti. Such definite statements were made to me on the subject that I could hardly resist the temptation to penetrate myself into the stronghold of my ancestral representatives. Tjiropon, an old and faithful servant of the Sultan, assured me, in the presence of his Highness and of several Pangerans, that he had himself some years ago seen the people in Passir. He called them "Orang-boentoet"—literally, tail-people. The chief of the tribe, he said, presented a very remarkable appearance, having white hair and white eyes—a description which exactly agreed with one I had received some time previously from a young Boegis, when travelling by steamer to Samarinda from Paré Paré in Celebes. As to the all-important item of the tail, Tjiropon declared with a grave face that the caudal appendage of these people was from two to four inches long; and that in their homes they had little holes cut or dug in the floor on purpose to receive the tail, so that they might sit down in comfort. This ludicrous anti-climax to the narrative of the trusty Tjiropon almost induced me to discredit the whole story. At any rate, I thought, the Orang-boentoet must be in a very high state of development—or rather, perhaps, in the last stages of retrogression—

if the extremely sensitive prehensile tail of the spider-monkey has so lost its elasticity in these people as to incommode its wearer to such a degree. The Sultan, however, was highly impressed with the truth of Tjiropon's story. He had often heard that there were among his neighbours, if not even among his own subjects, a tribe with tails; but he had hitherto discredited the rumours. "Now," he said, "I do believe there are such people, because Tjiropon has told us. I have known him for twenty years, and he dare not tell a lie in my face, in presence of us all."

So we asked Tjiropon if he would go and pay another visit to his former friends, and bring one or two of them to introduce to us. He was at first unwilling to go, on account of the disorder existing in Passir, and of a predilection which the inhabitants were alleged to have for poisoning strangers. But a present of 600 florins and of a suit of clothes, and the promise of a reward of 500 florins if he brought a pair—or couple, should I rather say—of tailed people safely to Dutch territory, overcame his scruples. The Sultan decorated the clothes I gave him with a set of silver buttons, adorned with his coat of arms, so that he might present a respectable appearance before the Sultan of Passir, to whom he was furnished with letters of introduction. Thus armed with authority, and with an escort of fifteen men, Tjiropon set out on his expedition, with orders to *rendezvous* at Bandjermasin.

Having despatched Tjiropon on his important mission, we continued our journey up the stream, leaving Long Puti at six a.m. on the 20th December; but we had not gone far before the river became very narrow and shallow, and the current so strong that we proceeded with difficulty. Having stemmed two rapids, we were confronted by a series of falls, which necessitated our unloading the canoes, and carrying the luggage about a mile through the forest, the river meanwhile taking a long sweep of two or three miles to the right. Unfortunately, I was myself added to the list of *impedimenta*, being seized with a sudden attack of fever, and had to be carried in my hammock through the forest by four Dyaks. In the meantime our canoes had been safely hauled over the falls, and through the rapids above, and were in readiness to take us on to Moeara Anan, which we reached in the evening.

Between Long Puti and this place we had not met with a single human being, the whole country being uninhabited, and none of the villages marked in Dr. Schwaner's chart now existing. This may be accounted for by the fact that the Dyaks often remove their settlements when the rice-fields in the neighbourhood become exhausted.

Here the River Anan flows in a north-westerly direction into the Moeara Lawa, which at this point takes a northerly course.

The scene at the riverside, as our party of amok-loving Boegis, and of savage Dyaks clad in war-costume of skins and feathers, landed at Moeara Anan, was weird in the extreme. The darkness of a tropical night, which the moon in her first quarter did little to relieve, was rapidly setting in, and torches were lighted to enable us to get our goods safely ashore. The place was quite deserted by its original inhabitants; but on a sort of natural quay which served as a landing-place we found our advance party—whom the Sultan had sent forward from Long Puti under the Pangeran Sikamandrie, to make arrangements for crossing the watershed of the Lawa and the Benangan—awaiting us. Bamboo ladders were brought into requisition to assist in the debarkation, but they proved ill-constructed and rotten, and were rendered slippery by the recent heavy rains; and many were the stumblings and jostlings among the Dyak porters as they carried their burdens across the slippery mud to dry land. Sikamandrie conducted us to some temporary houses which he had had constructed for our use. There were three principal buildings, connected together by a bamboo floor, for the use of the Sultan, the Pangerans, and myself; and surrounding these were rows of sheds for the men, large enough to accommodate 500. The houses were cleverly constructed of plaited bamboo and bark. In each room was a circular table, the top being made of plaited bamboo, and the stem of a stout cane, split at the bottom into sixteen parts.

The Dyaks of the surrounding district are noted, even among Dyaks, for their ferocity, and Sikamandrie informed us that one of his party had been killed by natives just before our arrival; fearing a night attack from some of the tribes—who because they were not at war among themselves were the more likely to

attack strangers—he had taken the precaution to erect outside our encampment, and facing the forest, four look-outs, or guard-houses, mounted on high posts, and commanding an extensive view of the country on all sides. The one Dyak reported by Sikamandrie as having been murdered was multiplied that night a hundredfold in conversation among our followers. My two Javanese lads were more feally frightened than the rest; but the fate of the dead man served to keep the whole party on the alert, and we had little fear that the sentries stationed in the look-outs would sleep at their posts. One reason for these precautions was found in the fact that the people had a strong objection to being governed by, and taxed for the benefit of, a Malay ruler; and the visit of the Sultan might be construed by them into an attempt to impose his authority upon them, which they would possibly immediately resent.

His Highness, taking no heed of these considerations, was so pleased with the arrangements made for his visit that he expressed his intention of remaining here a week. I was anxious for many reasons to continue my journey without delay. Urging that I was getting short of provisions for my men, I asked what I should do to get a fresh supply; to which he replied, with the indolence so characteristic of all Orientals, “You are always in such a hurry, and go full speed. My men have been on half-rations for more than a week—only rice once a day; for the rest, they must look out for themselves, and find wild fruits or fish.”

## CHAPTER XIV.

A forced march through the forest—Spider-thread bridges—A frugal meal of fruit—A forest picture—Curious growth of roots—Extracting gutta-percha—A Dyak camp—Bargaining with the natives—A rainy night in the forest—Rough walking—A wilderness of stones—Absence of volcanic phenomena in Borneo—The denuding force of tropical rains—An appeal to arms—Chilly nights—A night in the forest—Fire-flies and glow-worms—Midnight noises—Poisoned fruit—A rough road—Ruins of a Dyak fortress—Arrival on Dutch territory—Down the Benangan—Seylla and Charybdis—The River Teweh.

THE night passed without any adventure, and next morning found me up early, making arrangements for my march through the forest towards Mocara Benangan. The fever had left me, and the only drawback was the Sultan's unwillingness to start himself or let me go. During our conversation he told me he had dreamt of the tailed people, and of the success of Tjiropon's mission; and I urged that this was an omen in favour of my starting at once. Sikamandrie was to have accompanied me; but at the last moment there was so much shilly-shally and vacillation on the Sultan's part, that I decided to go on without him. My force consisted of fifty-two Dyaks as coolies, and twenty-two men under the command of two Boegis Kapitans, lent me by the Sultan as an escort; and with my trusty Kichil at my side, or rather at my heels—for we had to march in single file through the dense forest—I advanced to the west, announcing my intention of pushing on to Moeara Benangan by forced marches, walking from sunrise to sunset, with an hour's rest in the middle of the day. To this the men all readily assented, as they felt the end of their journey was approaching, although the coolies had to carry from forty to sixty pounds each. They bore their burdens on their back, refusing to carry a double weight slung on bamboo poles between two men, in the fashion so common in other parts of the East.

For a portion of the distance we were able to take advantage of a road or path, which had been made through this part of the forest especially for the Sultan's convenience, and which, though rude and wretched to a degree, was better than the untrodden soil. The country was peculiarly undulating, being a succession of knolls or small hills, about fifty or sixty feet in height, all closely covered with timber. At frequent intervals creeks and deep ravines, rivulets, and even considerable streams, occurred to break the monotony of the scene, and on the first day's march no less than twenty of these had to be crossed. The deepest and widest were spanned by Dyak "bridges," consisting sometimes merely of the trunk of a tree which, growing conveniently on the bank, had been cut down and allowed to fall over the chasm; sometimes of a single bamboo, or two bamboos joined together, with a slender rattan railing three feet above to serve as a balance. Some of the latter bridges were as much as 110 feet in length, and it required no slight skill to traverse them in safety. The solid stems of the trees did not always afford very firm foothold; but the bamboo bridges would yield under the weight of the "passenger," and sway to and fro in the centre in such a manner as to induce sea-sickness and giddiness in those who, like myself, were inexperienced in the art of crossing them. I frequently had to avail myself of the assistance of two Dyaks, one on each side of me, before I could accomplish the passage; and when, safe on the other shore, I sat down and watched the speed and agility with which my coolies not walked, but "trotted," across the slender thread, carrying a burden of half a hundredweight on their shoulders, or with a still heavier load suspended by bamboo poles between two of them, I could not help comparing the lissome actions of these barefooted savages with the awkwardness of civilized man in boots.

The first day's march was accomplished without any notable incident, but it terminated in a very uncomfortable manner, for I had outmarched the greater part of my followers, and found to my dismay on camping for the night that none of the carriers bearing my tinned provisions was within reach. Some of the Dyaks offered to cook me some rice; but this I declined, having fresh in



my memory the warning of the Sultan not to accept food from any of them, for fear of poison. The natives are very fond of fruit, which is not surprising, as the water in the rivers is very unpalatable, being thick with mud and decayed vegetation, and swarming with infusoria. I had started with a supply of filtered water, but before the first day was over my men had discovered its virtues, and drunk it all. Luckily there was still one remaining link between myself and civilization in the shape of a few bottles of seltzer-water, kindly given to me by the Sultan. But I could not live on seltzer-water, and when I saw some of the men collecting fruit from the neighbouring trees, and eating it with evident relish, I was tempted to taste some. They called it rawa-rawa. In appearance it resembled a head of burdock, inside which was a fruit like a small plum, with a flavour similar to that of the red currant, but slightly more acid. Meanwhile some of the party set about collecting wood for making fires, a task of no little difficulty, owing to the recent heavy rains; but some dry twigs were found, and the click of flint and steel was soon afterwards followed by the cheerful crackling of the blazing wood from six large fires. Then came the native cooking operations: small clay pots, and, failing them, large hollow pieces of bamboo, were filled with water, and in these primitive utensils the rice was boiled.

Grouped round the blazing fires, some busily attending to the preparations for supper, others as busily occupied in smoking, others again already seeking in sleep the necessary rest for the duties of the morrow, my little company of half-tamed savages presented a picturesque appearance in this fitful light, and, having made arrangements for a proper watch to be kept, I wrapped myself closely in my rug and fell asleep, tired and hungry, watching their movements, and wondering how many miles behind were my lagging companions and my tinned provisions.

Next morning we started early, trusting that our rear-guard would overtake us before the evening. The earth was covered with a thick mist, which rose steaming from the masses of leaves that lay rotting beneath the trees. Walking on, I was struck by the great variety and beauty of the foliage. Hardly two trees

seemed alike; the colours—ranging from brilliant green, through the darker shades to olive, and then graduating off to browns, reds, and yellows—now harmonized, now contrasted with each other in effects which, if reproduced on the walls of Burlington House, would be called untrue to nature.

Many of the forest-trees assumed most fantastic shapes, the growth of the roots especially being often extremely curious. The roots of a tree, instead of converging underground at the trunk, would grow upwards above the surface of the ground, and meet in mid air, the trunk proper springing from them at a distance of ten, twelve, or fifteen feet from the earth. Sometimes two, or more often three, principal roots would thus emerge from three almost equidistant points in the dense layer of leaves and tangled undergrowth, and approaching each other at an acute angle would unite into a single stem, giving the tree the appearance of a gigantic three-legged stool. Sometimes the number of roots and rootlets thus growing above ground and meeting in the air was beyond calculation. It is difficult to say whether this, to English eyes, abnormal growth was the more remarkable on account of its curious appearance, or from the persistence with which it repeated itself throughout the forest. It appeared as if the soil was so rich that the trees were forced into the air before the ordinary operations of nature had had time to complete their course, or that the trees had dragged their roots after them in their anxiety to push their heads above the level of their neighbours that crowded them in on all sides.

Some of the trunks rose to the height of twenty or thirty feet from their roots before sending out a single branch; but in the forks of the branches, and from cracks and crannies in the rough barks of many of them, grew ferns in infinite variety, with noble leaves, now of a deep dark green, now so pale as to be almost white; sometimes the dark leaves were flecked with silver or golden spots, and those of more delicate tint would be similarly dotted with dark markings. Climbers and creepers of all kinds and colours clung to the stems and overran the branches of the trees, from which they hung downwards in tangled clusters, or pendulous festoons.

Many of the trees, including several distinct varieties, were pointed out to me by the Dyaks as yielding gutta-percha; and I asked them to show me the manner of extracting the juice. The method was extremely simple. With two sharp strokes of a mandau a deep notch was cut in the bark, from which the juice slowly oozed, forming a milky-looking mucilage, which gradually hardened and became darker in colour as it ran down the tree. The native collectors of gutta-percha make a track through the forest, nicking the trees in two or three places as they go, and collect the hardened sap on their return a few days afterwards.

About five p.m. we came to an encampment where a number of Dyaks were assembled, under two chiefs, anxious to see the Sultan and the "white man," of whose approach they had heard. After a few words of greeting, I determined to rest here and await the arrival of the remainder of my party, of whom I had heard nothing since my departure from Mocara Anan. I was famished after my two days' walk, without other food than that supplied by the rawa-rawa, and another kind of wild fruit called "cho," resembling a small apple, and tasting like a cranberry, which we had gathered on the road; and I was not unwilling to take this opportunity, while resting for a time, of conciliating the new people among whom we had arrived, and rewarding those members of my own party who had kept up with me. On inquiring if they were tired they made no complaint, except that I had walked very fast, and that the road was "*koetoer*" (dirt or mud). Fortunately some twenty of the porters, with a stock of calico, beads, buttons, and other articles, had followed close to their leader, and I distributed the greater portion of the goods, giving the two chiefs and my two Boegis Kapitans sixteen yards of black calico apiece, and to each of the others a few yards of print, with an assortment of beads and buttons adorned with the Dutch arms. Some of the men asked for gunpowder, but I had made a rule not to give powder unless I got birds or animals in return; and, though I was able to make one or two exchanges, I did not obtain anything very valuable here. One swarthy warrior offered me a leopard-skin, the *felis macrocelis*. The head and part of the feet were wanting, but in other respects it was a nice skin. I offered him three dollars for

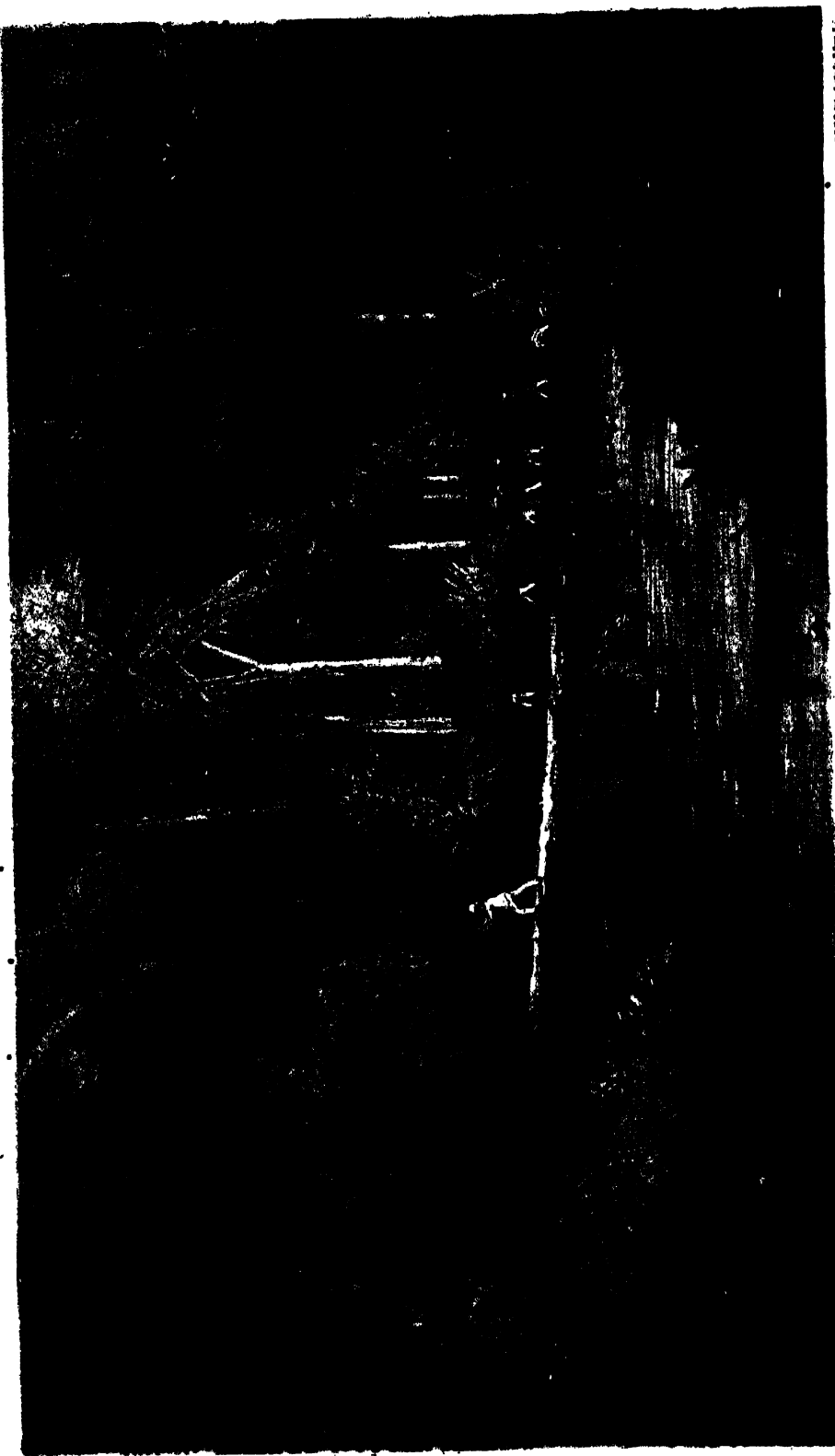
it, which he readily accepted. These skins are very much sought after by the Dyaks, who make of them their war-costume, by simply cutting a round hole below the neck, through which the warrior passes his head, leaving the skin to hang loosely down his back, and the tail trailing on the ground after him. Sometimes a skin is cut into small pieces, and made into round caps, or into mats, which the Dyak when not on the war-path hangs conveniently behind him, so as to form a sort of cushion when sitting down. The teeth and claws are worn as talismans and ear ornaments.

My attention was arrested by a fine necklace of four rows of large oblong red and white agates, called lameangs, worn by one of the Dyaks, who from his demeanour and general appearance seemed to have no slight idea of his importance, and who was regarded with some respect by his neighbours. The stones were very fine specimens, some of them measuring two or three inches in length. They were so nearly transparent that the string on which they were threaded was easily discernible. As I walked up to the man to examine his necklace he withdrew a step backward, looked fiercely at me, and put his hand menacingly to his mandau. My men saw the mistake, and explained to him that I merely wished to look at his lameangs, when he quietly allowed me to handle them. I made the wearer of this ornament several tempting offers for his gems, but could not prevail upon him to part with a single stone. "Nda! nda!" he said, shaking his head; they were talismans, and would protect him against all manner of ills. If he sold the white man his charm, how would he be able to drive away evil spirits?

By the time the bargainings and questionings were over, I heard the welcome news of the arrival of the remainder of my escort, who pleaded the badness of the roads and the weight of their burdens as an excuse for their delay. But worse was in store for them, for after midnight the rain came down in torrents: even the thick trees under which we bivouacked afforded no shelter against a tropical storm, and sleep was impossible. We started at sunrise, to find ourselves walking in mud nearly knee deep. My strong boots were worn to pieces, and worse than

useless, since they allowed the small stones—to say nothing of the water and mud—to penetrate, and my feet were sadly galled. Like Achilles, I was forced to admit that my heel was my most vulnerable point: for with one of them cut to the bone and bleeding, I was obliged to discard my boots, and wrap my wounded foot in a towel. Here, again, I thought, was an instance of the disadvantages under which civilized man labours when compared with the savage. I dared not halt, with only three days' supply of rice left; but limped along as best I could, thankful that nothing worse had befallen me. Before noon we reached the river Benangan—not navigable here, on account of several strong rapids—and crossed the stream by means of a bridge formed of the trunk of an enormous tree recently felled for the purpose, and lying as it fell, straight across the river.

The walking got worse and worse, and two hours later we reached the edge of the much-talked of "Field of Stones." I had heard much about this *Jallan Batoe* from the Sultan, who had told me of its caverns and subterranean passages, of its stones a hundred feet in height, thrown together side by side with a narrow passage hardly wide enough for a man to creep between. Various legends were current concerning this wilderness of stones in the middle of the forest. It was the haunt of evil spirits, who had thrown a spell on the ground, turning trees into stone. Here, surrounded by the eternal forest, and hidden from human gaze, the spirits were believed to hold high revel beneath the wooded shade, preparing their enchantments for the confusion of man. Covering an area of several square miles, and cropping up as it were in the centre of a vast forest, this Field of Stones is well calculated to arouse the superstitious dread of a savage people. Its appearance may be likened to that of a flower-garden over which a heavy hailstorm has swept—only that the hailstones were stones and rocks, ranging from small pebbles to huge boulders and angular masses many hundred tons in weight, while the plants were mighty giants of the forest towering a hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the ground. Imagine such a scene, over which the repairing hand of time has thrown its veil in the growth of fresh vegetation which has shrouded the ruins beneath



CARL BOCK DEL.

CROSSING THE RIVER BENANGAN.



a mantle of green, and you can form an idea of the general effect of the *Jallan Batoe*.

There scattered in wonderful confusion like the remains of a ruined castle: here standing erect and orderly as if carved by chisel and levelled by plumb-line and square: some in ponderous masses as "large as a house," fifty or sixty feet in height, and of still greater width and thickness: others heaped like so many petrified cocoa-nuts, or like a pile of forty-pounder cannon-balls: here bare and gaunt like the pillars of Stonehenge: there moss-covered and decked with ferns or gorgeous flowers: in all directions for miles and miles the stones lie scattered. Some of them have assumed fantastic shapes, in which the imagination can easily picture a travesty of the human form, or of other familiar objects: others again are marked with quaint devices, where wind and rain have put the finishing touches to natural cracks and crevices, and made them assume the appearance of deliberately carved inscriptions, like those seen on ancient weatherbeaten tombstones—or rather, like the curious "picture writings" found on scattered stones and rocks in British Guiana and other parts of South America. A valley of stones is not often marked with such a variety of features as that possessed by this *Jallan Batoe*. Scarcely two stones or groups of stones are alike: if a Titanic battle-field or playground, with its living host of occupants and all their equipment, had been suddenly petrified, the result could hardly have been more striking than the scene presented by this wilderness.

And side by side with the grey immovable stones wherever they can find a foothold spring up giant trees, the gorgeousness of their foliage, the graceful movements of their boughs, and the cheery rustling of their leaves, contrasting strangely with the still silence of the rocks far above which they tower. From a crevice in some of the larger stones springs here and there a stunted iron-tree, which, starved on the uncongenial soil, seems in its gnarled and knotted outline to have partaken of the nature of the sterile rocks on which its roots are forced to feed. On the summit of another rock, again, covered with the rich vegetable mould, the collection perhaps of centuries, grows a



magnificent acacia, whose roots, bursting beyond the limits of their narrow cradle, are protected from the heat of the sun by its far-spreading branches.

For miles our route lay through this wilderness of sterility and fertility combined—sometimes creeping between two parallel walls of stone, thrown so closely together that there was barely room to squeeze the body sideways; sometimes making a considerable détour to avoid a more than usually rough spot. \*In some places the earth was covered with small loose stones, most difficult and painful to walk over; in others, the ground seemed to be of solid rock, and great care was necessary in walking to prevent one's feet being fixed in one of the innumerable crevices, which were the more dangerous from being partially covered by vegetation. I spent a considerable time in searching for subterranean passages or caverns, which are reported to exist here, but was unable to find more than one small cave of no special character, although prolonged search might possibly reveal many such features. Many of the large stones were so lightly balanced on a small foundation that it seemed as if the exercise of a moderate force would be sufficient to overturn them; but, though I tested many, I could find none so evenly hung as to rock to and fro like the celebrated Logan Rocks of Cornwall and the Scilly Islands.

This phenomenal region is situated almost exactly beneath the equator. I was at first inclined to attribute its existence to volcanic agency, although, unlike its neighbours Java and Sumatra, and the Philippines, and, indeed, nearly all the islands of the Malay archipelago, Borneo has no active volcano, and is not now subject to earthquakes or other volcanic phenomena. None of the violent earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, which have been frequent of late years in the surrounding islands, seems to have caused the slightest disturbance in Borneo. This is, indeed, a very remarkable circumstance when the position of Borneo is taken into consideration. In 1852, for instance, Manilla was almost destroyed; in 1856, Great Sanger Island was the centre of a wide-spread disturbance; in 1863, Manilla was again thrown into ruins and 10,000 persons lost their lives; in 1879 and 1880, Java on the one side, and the Philippines on the other, suffered

terrible visitations : but in none of these cases were similar phenomena observed in any part of Borneo. Indeed, there is no actual record, or even tradition, of any such event in the island.

The nature of the stones, however, which are of a rubbly limestone formation, precludes the possibility of their volcanic origin. On the other hand, the Field of Stones bears no trace of glacial origin ; and the only hypothesis on which its existence can be satisfactorily accounted for is the denuding force of the torrential tropical rains, which have gradually bared the limestone deposit.

We reached the Bumbangan, a branch of the Benangan river, at sunset, and found, in burning fires and recently occupied sheds, traces that the spot had not long been evacuated by a party of Dyaks. My men were soon disporting themselves in the cool waters ; but, tempting as the opportunity was, I was warned by lingering traces of fever to deny myself the luxury of a bath.

As the expiring fires were fed with fresh fuel and new ones lighted, numbers of natives were attracted to the spot, armed all of them with the inevitable mandau. Their intentions were fortunately pacific ; and, although an appeal to arms took place during the evening, it was of a bloodless nature. Like their more civilized fellow-creatures of the West, these children of the forest were fond of displaying their worldly wealth, and a general comparison of the relative merits and value of their mandaus ensued. The conversation turned on heads and head-hunting, and many a tale was told of personal adventures and death-struggles, in which the superior strength, size, or keenness of blade of his mandau had won the victory, and the head of his victim, for the narrator. Various expedients were resorted to in order to test the sharpness of edge of a particular weapon ; but the favourite mode of proving the edge of the blade was to shave the hairs from the shin of the leg. The possession of a highly-decorated and well-finished mandau is looked upon as a sign of authority, or at least of precedence ; and, being appealed to on a question of the relative value of different specimens, I took occasion to exhibit the weapon which the Sultan had presented to me. It was carefully handed round and closely scrutinized, the carving of the handle, and especially the inlaid work in the blade, exciting general

admiration. After this I had the satisfaction of seeing the other weapons put aside—a tacit admission of their inferiority.

As the evening drew on, the cold became very intense; and, although I felt that the sensation was partly due to my feverish state, I could not help wondering how the Dyaks, naked save for a "tjawat" round their loins, could endure with so little discomfort the extreme changes from the heat of the day to the cold of the night. Some of them lay full length on the ground, without any extra covering; others threw over them a thin mat; while others again would coil themselves up, the knees brought close to the chest, and the chin resting on them. The Malays, on the contrary, seemed to feel the cold almost as much as myself, and covered themselves, head and all, with calico wraps.

As our fires, though tended by three watchmen, got low from time to time, the air became illumined with the intermittent light of numerous fireflies, whose tiny torches seemed to be answered again by the less intense, but more steady, spark emitted by glow-worms, which were swarming on the damp ground. I captured several fireflies, and always found the brilliant light change to a dull opalescent green hue, only faintly discernible, but still quite distinct.

The long night-watches are kept by these fairy-like insects dancing to the strange midnight music of the forest. Over and above the monotonous hum caused by myriads of insect wings beating the still air, resound the hoarse croaking of frogs and the livelier staccato notes of nimble crickets. Now and again a falling nut or branch startles some of the feathered tribe, and a hurried flapping of wings seems to silence all minor sounds. As the darkness—which seems all the more intense on account of the brilliancy of the stars peeping through the curtain of foliage overhead, and the dazzling movements of the fireflies close around one—rapidly gives way to the light of day, the lamps of the firefly are extinguished, the crickets and frogs are hushed, the birds break out into joyous song, or loud shrieks and childlike screams, and the intermittent "bark" of the kijang,<sup>1</sup> with the occasional howling and chattering of monkeys as they chase

<sup>1</sup> *Cervus muntjac*, a species of antelope, whose cry resembles the bark of a dog.

each other along the boughs overhead, renders rest and sleep impossible.

The solitude of a night in a forest is a myth conjured<sup>d</sup> from the brains of poets. Not a moment passes but some sound—strange in itself, or seeming strange, even if familiar, because heard amid unaccustomed surroundings—falls on the ear. The rustling of the leaves during the silence of the night, “when the sweet wind does gently kiss the trees,” causes a soft whisper, which appears distinct from the same sound heard under similar circumstances by daylight. The pitter-patter of the rain, bringing down numberless leaves during a sudden shower, produces an entirely novel impression on the ear; and a tropical thunderstorm at night in a forest, when the rain falls as if it would sweep every tree bare of its foliage: when each flash of lightning seems to single out a forest giant on which to expend its force, and to set the whole forest ablaze: when the deafening reverberations of the thunder-clap roll through and through the mighty aisles of nature’s own many-columned cathedral—such a scene is beyond the power of pen to describe or pencil to picture.

We left Bumbangan at six a.m. on the 24th December, on the last stage of our journey to the watershed of the River Barito. Owing to the incessant rains the road was worse than ever, being often two feet deep in muddy water. We were still traversing a portion of the Field of Stones, and the walking here was what might be expected on a newly macadamized street in London before the steam roller had been set to work, and after a gas explosion and the bursting of the main water-pipes had torn great chasms in the road and flooded it.

Soon after leaving the Field of Stones we met a party of Dyaks, who, with great hospitality, offered us fruit; but we were suspicious about it, and declined the gift. It afterwards appeared that the same party offered some fruit to the Sultan of Koetei when he passed the locality some days afterwards, and some black dots with which some of the fruit was marked were regarded as proof that it had been poisoned.

After this the country began to get less timbered and very hilly, some points rising some 400 or 450 feet above the general

level. Creeks and small streams abounded, all of which tended to the south-west, in the direction of the Barito. In this broken country we came to the ruins of a Dyak fort, formerly the stronghold of the insurrectionary chief Soro Patti, who, with a small band of Dyaks, managed for two years to hold out in this fastness, and to defy the whole power of the Dutch. His defence of the Field of Stones cost Holland more in men and money than all the rest of her war operations against the Dyaks. All that now remains of the fort is a number of great baulks of ironwood, with stone boulders, lying scattered in all directions down the hillside.

Still numerous creeks and streams had to be crossed by means of the spider-web-like bridges, at one of which we had to pause while a party of Dyaks came over in the opposite direction. It turned out to be Pangeran Kartasari, with a body of men who had been constructing rafts on the Benangan for the Sultan, whom they were now going to meet. Kartasari told us we were not far from the Dutch boundary; and great was the joy when at 12.30 we reached Tico, a "village" consisting of two small Dyak houses situated on the banks of the Benangan, and in Dutch territory. Here two praus had been prepared, through the kind orders of the Resident of Bandjermasin, by Raden Kasoema, the native chief appointed to administer the affairs of the Doesoen district. Kasoema himself had gone to meet the Sultan, and the people were surprised that I had not met him on the road. Having no reason, therefore, to stay at Tico, I gave my men an hour's rest, and, having seen what remained of my baggage safely embarked, was not sorry to start on my cruise down the river.

The river was very full and a strong current running, so that I hoped to reach Benangan that night. But great caution had to be exercised in shooting several small rapids, where the river, largely increased in volume by the rains, whirled in strong eddies over the rocky bottom. Large trunks of trees, carried down by the flood, were tossed about like corks on the boiling water, and were often more dangerous to our small craft than the legitimate Scyllæ and Charybdes that we had to avoid on the way. The river was about one hundred yards wide, but the overhanging branches of the giant trees often met midway over the water, and

formed a grateful shelter from the rays of the afternoon sun. Occasionally a break in the stretch of woods revealed rice-fields recently planted; and other signs of increasing population and industry among the inhabitants met our view, in quick succession, to be as rapidly lost to sight as our little vessels, urged still faster in their downward course by paddles wielded by strong and willing arms, rushed onward towards the sea. Between Tico and Benangan we passed about a dozen Dyak settlements; one of the larger houses, surrounded by a high fence of sharply-pointed plants, was the residence of Pangeran Tomongoeng.

The village of Benangan is situated at the confluence of the river of that name and the Teweh. We rested here only long enough to obtain a larger and more convenient prau; and then my crew willingly agreed to row all night, in order to reach the town of Fort Teweh, some few miles further down, on the following morning.

The night was gloriously fine, and there was no difficulty in keeping our course along the centre of the eddying stream. It could indeed have been easily distinguished by the keen eyes of the look-out stationed in the prow had the weather been much less favourable, for the limits of the dark stream flecked with spots of white foam were clearly defined against the more sombre shadows on the wooded banks.

This was Christmas Eve! I was anxious if possible to spend the following day somewhere within the confines of civilization, and the town of Teweh, or Lotoentoer, was my only chance of such sanctuary—a poor substitute, at best, for the places with which my memory of past Christmas Days was associated; still it was better than the habitations of Head-Hunters, with the risk of being poisoned by a savage proffering his dainty fruits.

## CHAPTER XV.

Christmas Day—An unexpected rencontre—Civilization at last—Fort Teweh—"Absent friends"—The yellow Barito—A highway of commerce—Bekompai—The final stage—Arrival at Bandjermasin—The Sultan's reception—An oriental Venice—Scene on the river—The European quarter—Chinese settlement—The diamond mines—Historical review—English and Dutch enterprise—Mild dissipation.

CHRISTMAS DAY! The message of "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men," was little known to these barbarians among whom my lot was temporarily cast. Early in the morning of this day we encountered two praus full of Dyaks, all armed, and in complete war-costume, paddling laboriously against the swift current. Orders were given to slacken speed as we approached them, and my guide, Sahadan, inquired their errand.

"The Dyaks of Koetei are coming to take heads from among our friends in Doesoen, and we are going to fight them," was the reply.

Sahadan assured them that we had just come from Doesoen, and that all was peace; explaining that the Dyaks of Koetei were only coming to Doesoen to escort the Sultan and the "Commissie." But the chief in the foremost prau doubted his words, and looked at us with suspicion.

"We will not rest till we see with our own eyes, though the river fights against us," he answered, and ordered his rowers to ply their paddles again with all speed against the stream.

We reached Fort Teweh at noon. Our arrival was not unexpected, for a large and motley crowd of Dyaks and Malays—men, women, and children—had gathered in front of Raden Kasoema's house. What a contrast did the village present to the scenes to which I had become accustomed in Koetei! There, no law was observed save that of self-will and indulgence—no order main-

tained except where it could be said to be secured by the extermination of the weak by the strong. The rights of property were not respected, simply because they were not known to exist. Every one helped himself to what he could, where he could, when he could, and how he could. Each party, each individual, was an object of suspicion on the part of his neighbour. Trade in its most embryonic state hardly existed, for no man would think of giving anything in exchange for an article that he coveted; sufficient for him that he was strong enough to gain it by force, by murder if need be, and to keep it by virtue of his reputation as a Head-Hunter. But here, almost at the confines of Dutch territory, law and order were respected and observed; on all sides were signs of a flourishing trade; crime met with its retribution at the hands of justice; labour was respected and paid for; and Malays and Dyaks, only occasionally in communication with the white man, worked harmoniously together for their mutual welfare and the good of the State.

The population of Fort Teweh, or Lotoentoer, is about 2500, nearly 1000 being pure Dyaks, who live on the right bank of the Barito; and the rest a mixed race of Dyaks, Malays, and Boegis, professing a religion of which Mohammedanism is the basis, with a superstructure of Dyak superstitions, who keep together on the left bank of the river Barito, where it is joined by the Teweh, holding themselves aloof from the Dyaks.

All the inhabitants of the town are keen traders. Agriculture is little practised, only a little rice being grown, not nearly sufficient for local consumption. At the time of my arrival, several cargoes of rice from Bandjermasin were waiting to be landed. The staple production of the district is rattan, of which large quantities are conveyed to Bandjermasin in rafts, of great length and height, which, as they glide down the river, resemble floating fortresses. A great deal of excellent timber is cut for boat-building and house-building purposes. Wax and gutta-percha and edible birds'-nests are also collected in the neighbouring forest, and sent down the river to Bandjermasin. Both Dyaks and Malays, and the mixed races as well, are well advanced on the path of civilization. The Dutch character has impressed itself strongly on the



habits and morals of all classes. The Dutch dress is largely adopted, and a *patois* of the language is current among the people. Fort Teweh was for many years the farthest advanced military post of the Dutch in the interior of the Island of Borneo; and, only a few days before my arrival, the garrison had been recalled to Fort Boentoek some sixty miles nearer Bandjermasin. This fact is evidence enough of the stability of the sovereignty of the Netherlands Government in this quarter, but the former name of the settlement—Lotoentoer—is significant of a grave-disaster to the Dutch army during the war of 1859-64, when a party of Dyaks boarded the war-steamer "Onrust"—a name of ill-omen, signifying "trouble"—and killed the whole crew, officers and men, save one native sailor who escaped by swimming ashore. The Dyaks scuttled the ship, which still lies deep below the muddy waters of the Barito.

Here I spent Christmas Day in the year 1879. I celebrated the occasion after the European fashion by having cooked a large plum-pudding, which I had carried across Borneo, preserved in a tin, and by drinking the health of distant friends in a glass of champagne. As I "drained the flowing bowl," I was struck with the reflection that, frightful as are the crimes for which the abuse of intoxicating liquors is responsible, it is not always the case that "tetotalism" and virtue, or "drink" and crime go hand in hand. The bloodthirsty, cowardly savages of the centre of Borneo are mostly water-drinkers; the only native substitute for alcoholic liquors is the well-known toewak, made from honey and rice. Whether they would be better or worse if "fire-water" were introduced into their midst, and they developed a liking for it, I will not venture to say; but it is at least a fact that human nature in its lowest form, unredeemed by a single ray of religion or of civilization, has not in this case, at least, been helped on the backward path by the curse of "drink."

On the 28th December, the Sultan and suite arrived at the fort, and was received with demonstrations of respect by the people. I tried to obtain news about the war-praus that we had met, but could get no particulars. All that I heard was that his Highness was very footsore, and that he had run the risk of

being poisoned by, probably, the same Dyaks who had offered my party some fruit near Tico.

Radén Kasoema, in whose house I had been staying, and who had now returned with the Sultan of Koetei, was exceedingly kind, and helped me hire a large prau and crew to take me and my men to Bandjermasin, for which I started on the 29th December. I was to pay 10s. sterling for the hire of the boat, and 7l. as wages, besides provisions to the crew of seven men. At five p.m. we passed Fort Boentock, but having the current in our favour, we determined to continue our journey all night, and arrived at eight o'clock on the following morning at the large village of Binkoëwang, where we stopped to buy some fruit. Three hours later, we passed Mankatip, another Malay settlement, and towards sunset arrived at Pamingir, a village situated at the mouth of a river of that name, flowing into the Barito, where we rested for the night. The river here was quite yellow with the mud which it brought down from the country above, to deposit it by and by on its low-lying banks, or on the fast-increasing delta at its mouth. The stream was flowing fast, but we were still a long distance from Bandjermasin, and this was the last day but one of the year. I had wished, if possible, to reach the port to-morrow, or at latest by New Year's Day, and asked Kichil if he thought it possible to get to Bandjermasin by the following evening. The crew had all paddled bravely, and were worn out with their long row; but with a bathe in the muddy water, and the promise of an extra rupee a-piece if they reached the town by to-morrow night, they agreed to row all night and all day, and undertook to be at Bandjermasin in the afternoon of the 31st.

At sunrise, we arrived at Moeara Bahan, or Bekompai, on the right bank of the Barito, by far the largest and most important place we had yet seen. For more than two miles, the houses built on posts extended along the river side, surrounded by plantations of bananas, penang, and cocoa-palms, while not a few lay in the river itself, built on rafts, called *rakits*. Many of them were decorated with tasteful carvings on the roofs and sides of the walls. Hundreds of praus were moored to the banks, forming

shops, where rice, salt, calico, and prints of all sorts were offered for sale; and numerous *djoekangs* (small praus), with a solitary individual in each—generally a woman, wearing an immense hat, that concealed her entire face from an inquisitive gaze, and protected her at the same time from the rays of the burning sun—were moving simply along from *rakit* to *rakit*, from house to house, offering for sale a great assortment of fruits, and dried or fresh fish, &c.

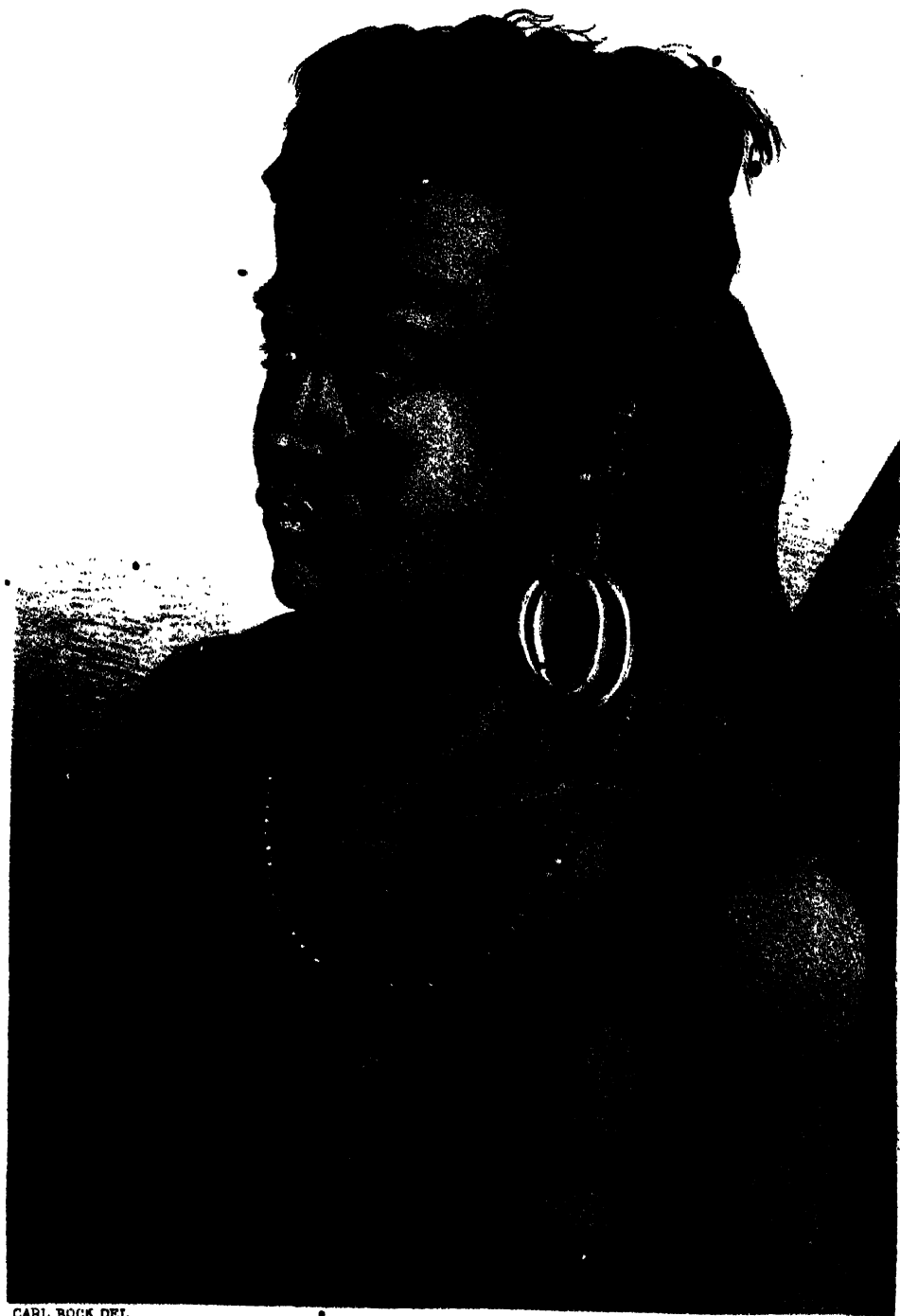
“Bekompai,” says Schwaner, “is the key to the commerce of about 2300 geographical square miles of Borneo. The produce of Nagara and Barito, also a great deal of merchandise from the Kapoeas and Kahaijan, find their way to the world’s commerce by way of this village.”

The people are a mixture of Malay and Dyak blood, intermingled occasionally with Boegis and Chinese. This mixture has been going on for more than two centuries, according to Dr. Schwaner ever since the Mohammedan religion was introduced, in 1688. It is not of rare occurrence that Bekompai men marry Dyak women. I am not at all acquainted with their language, but it is far from pure Malay; and I was told they have many Dyak words in their vocabulary.

Here is a fort, with a garrison, admirably situated from a strategical point of view, commanding the Barito and the Nagara river opposite, and entirely closing the entrance to the interior of the country.

The nearer we came to Bandjermasin the greater became the traffic. The river as it got gradually wider and wider seemed to be still more and more crowded with craft, proceeding both upwards and downwards, and at five o’clock we reached the capital of Southern Borneo.

I jumped ashore with a sense of relief and thankfulness that the last stage in the journey of over 700 miles was at length successfully completed, and took up my quarters at the only hotel in the place, called the Pasengerahan, kept by a pensioned Javanese officer, Mr. Maska, under whose excellent care I was not sorry to have the prospect of a few days’ rest. • My health was somewhat shaken by the fatigues of the journey, and the necessarily un-



CARL BOCK, DEL.

HETDUNG, MY FAVORITE DYAK BOY



healthy conditions under which a great part of it had been performed.

The following day the thunder of the guns on board the "Riouw," which had temporarily exchanged stations with the "Salak," and in the forts ashore announced the arrival of my friend and fellow traveller, the Sultan. I was too unwell to go and meet his Highness, who in the afternoon sent the Pangeran Praboe to offer his congratulations on the successful accomplishment of our journey.

Bandjermasin, or Bandjer, as it is commonly called, for the sake of brevity, the capital of Southern Borneo, is situated in latitude  $3^{\circ} 22' S.$ , and longitude  $114^{\circ} 38' E.$  It has, according to Mr. Meijer, the late Resident, a thrifty and prosperous population of 38,000, living in houses either floating on the water or built on the banks of the Barito and on the island of Tattas, formed by the two arms into which the tributary stream Riam-Kina divides at its mouth, known as the Kween and the Kajoe Tangi.

The low-lying shores being covered with water at every flood tide the houses that are not floating are raised on piles. All communication is by water, and the scene presented every morning in this oriental Venice is very picturesque, as hundreds of *tambangans*—small canoes, with prow and stern peaked high in the air, and a small covered seat in the centre—move ceaselessly from house to house, laden with fruits, vegetables, and sweet-scented flowers; or with dried fish, rice, cocoa-nuts, and other provisions. Moored to the shore, or to the larger structures which serve as warehouses, are numbers of large covered boats, built of ironwood, called *sampangs*, for the construction of which the Bandjer people are celebrated; while others are just returning from a trading expedition, laden with the brittle pottery-ware from Amontai, or with pisangs and sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts and durians, the produce of the interior or of the neighbouring islands.

To take a canoe and join the busy throng, paddling about from stall to stall in this floating market—a sort of Covent Garden and Billingsgate combined—is a pleasant way of spending the cooler hours of the morning in Bandjermasin, and affords ample opportunity of studying the various nationalities represented there.

Here, sitting beneath the little awning in the centre of her canoe, her head half hidden under a huge palm-leaf hat, is a Dyak woman, offering pisangs and durians, piled in heaps at either end of the little vessel. Ugh! the odour of the great prickly balls so highly esteemed in the East! How can any one relish a fruit which nauseates with such a vile smell? There, is another floating costermonger's barrow laden with cocoa-nuts, piled up like cannon-balls high above the gunwale. At the next turn you get to the lee side of a Chinaman's stock of stinking fish, and hasten to windward, till the odious odour is replaced by the sweet perfume of the mass of flowers which lie so lightly on the floor of a canoe paddled swiftly along by the strong arms of a Malay bello, whose black hair is decked with one of the choicest of the flowers from her lovely stock of wares: never, you think, did camellia look so fair as that white flower against the dusky skin and still darker hair of the Malay flower-seller. It is a treat to stop a minute or two and linger over the fairy cargo, which before many hours will be withered in the hot sun. Here comes a larger sampang, with a crew of unlovely Boegis, and a cargo of the famous Boegis sarong cloths and dettas, floating lazily up with the tide; and no sooner have you made way for this than you narrowly escape collision with a coasting vessel, manned by Klings, singing their monotonous song as they haul at the ropes and make ready to sail away again on another trading trip. And so, amid a confusion of voices, and in an atmosphere alternating between the perfumes of Eden and the most sickening fumes of putrifying animal and vegetable matter, you may pass the early morning. As the sun rises towards the zenith the multitude of boats gradually disperse, and before noon the turmoil gives way to a scene of listless repose.

On the point where the Kween leaves the main stream is a small island called Pulo Kambang, literally "Flower Island"—a forest-covered swamp, swarming with monkeys. This is a favourite resort of the people of Bandjermasin, forming as it were a natural "monkey-house," the inmates of which, though dwelling in their native freedom, are quite tame, and will take food readily from the hands of visitors. The long-nose variety are especially

numerous. I made an excursion to this place one day, together with the Sultan and a large party, accompanied by a band of music and quite a fleet of canoes. Notwithstanding the unwonted noise and excitement, the monkeys seemed, after the first few minutes, quite unconcerned, and swarmed down to the water's edge close to the boats.

The town of Bandjermasin is divided into several kampongs, in which the different races form separate communities.

The official Dutch part of the town is on the so-called island of Tattas, at the mouth of the Riam-Kina. This island is really little more than a mudbank, being nearly covered at high water, and only wholly exposed at low water. The houses are arranged in narrow streets, which at high water are a series of miniature canals, through which the small native tambangans can just pass; while at low water they are nothing more than a series of mud ditches, from which a most unwholesome effluvium arises. About one hundred European officials, civil and military, live here. The houses are all built of wood, of only ordinary appearance; and there are, besides, a club, or *roema bolla*, a hospital and commodious barracks for the troops.

The natives of Bandjermasin and district are under a chief bearing the title of *Ronggo*, who is appointed by the Government, and receives a salary. The Chinese, Arabs, and Boegis, are also governed by their own chiefs, each of whom is appointed by the Resident. These chiefs, or lieutenants, are unpaid, a rich and influential personage being always selected to fill the post.

Just opposite the European settlement, on the left bank of the Kween, is the Chinese kampong. Here Lee Boon Kim, the Chinese Lieutenant, received me most kindly, and under his guidance I was enabled to visit the establishments of many of the leading traders. Lee Boon Kim sets a good example to his fellow-countrymen, being noted for his integrity and business-like habits. Would that as much could be said for all his neighbours!

Nearly every house in the Chinese quarter is a shop or bank (*bank van leening*). John sits in the doorway or under the verandah, with his long opium pipe in his hand, and dressed neatly in a clean white tunic ornamented with filagree buttons of gold or silver,



wide black cotton trousers, and a pair of soft felt shoes. His motto in trading is "small profits and quick returns," and goods of every kind can be bought cheaper here than in the European quarter. But in money-lending transactions John Chinaman never charges less than twenty-four per cent. interest, and always insists on good security. He is polite to a degree. If a chance customer, or any one merely "looking about," enters the shop, John asks him to sit down, and offers him a cup of tea, or, if a European, a glass of beer. He is open to barter, and if you don't open your eyes you must open your purse, for the sole aim of the Chinese is to accumulate a fortune.

The Chinese traders are, however, a good pattern for the Malays, who have been greatly influenced by them. Besides being good shopkeepers they are very industrious: many are artisans, excellent carpenters, good tailors, shoemakers, and jewellers. But their curse is their taste for gambling. In the evening, when business is over, they will sit with a friend or two under the verandah, lighted up with a grotesque Chinese lantern suspended from the ceiling, smoke the indispensable opium pipe, and have a game of cards, over which the betting is fast and furious. When it happens that John is entirely ruined by card-playing, his gold buttons and everything conceivable gone, he will proceed to Martapoera, to the gold and diamond-mines, and try to repair his lost fortune.

Bandjermasin was formerly famous as a diamond-market, and supplied the great dealers and cutters in Amsterdam with gems from the mines of Martapocra. But since the South African diamond-fields were discovered the diamond-mines in Borneo have been almost at a standstill, and stones there are now no cheaper than they can be bought in Europe. The Malays assert that the Martapoera diamond is purer than any other kind, and does not lose its brilliancy. A few dealers still go round the houses and offer them for sale. Intending purchasers, if they have any experience of the cheating habits of the Malay, always take the native with his diamonds before the Assistant Resident. Most of the officials know the value and genuineness of the stones, and the Malay has too much respect and fear to take any undue advan-

tage before *Toewan besar* (the great man) as they call the Resident.

Although the mines of Martapoera have scarcely been worked of late years, the cunning Chinamen, in order to keep the reputation of Bandjer as a diamond-market, import every year over 10,000*l.* worth of Cape diamonds, which find their way to China, and to the numerous princes and nobles all over the Archipelago who buy them for real Martapoera stones. Considerable value is attached to one particular sort of diamond, called the *inten boentoet* (tail of the diamond). Dr. Schwaner says the natives call it the "soul of the diamond" (*diamantziel*), but I never heard it mentioned by that name. It is generally of a round form, with a granulated surface, semi-transparent, of a greyish-black or greyish-brown colour. The people all say it is so much harder than the ordinary diamond that they are unable to cut or polish it. These *inten boentoet* are in demand amongst the Chinese, who set them in rings, believing them to prevent certain diseases. Soon after my arrival at Bandjermasin a Frenchman and his son came to stay there for a few days, having received permission from the Dutch Government to dig for diamonds at Martapoera. They were lucky in securing the services of a pensioned soldier who could speak French, for *Messieurs les Français* could converse neither in Malay nor in Dutch, and it is very difficult to make a Malay understand you by merely nodding the head or shrugging the shoulders.

Many of the Chinese here are half-castes, born of Malay or Javanese women; and though always conversing among themselves in the Chinese language they all speak Malay.

The Malay part of the town lies distinct from the Chinese kampong, at the point where the Kween leaves the Barito.

Bandjermasin is one of the oldest trading-ports in Borneo. As long ago as the seventeenth century the Dutch East India Company made commercial treaties with the natives, but owing to the deceitful and treacherous character of the people the trade had to be abandoned. In the eighteenth century relations with them were renewed, but were frequently interrupted from the same cause. According to Mr. Hugh Low, the English in 1706 attempted to establish a factory at Bandjer, but before their forts

were finished their haughty and insolent behaviour brought down upon them the vengeance of the Sultan, who attacked their settlement in the night with 3000 men and burnt it; but as the Europeans had received notice of his intention they had retired to their ships, which to the number of four were in the harbour. These also were attacked by the infuriated Sultan and his injured subjects, and, though the two largest escaped, the two smaller ones were burnt, together with the greater part of their crews. Soon after, the Sultan, finding the loss of trade affected his revenues, informed the English that a free trade might be carried on with his dominions, but that he would never suffer them, or any other nation, to fortify themselves in his country.

In 1711, according to Dr. Hollander, the first Dutch factory was established in Bandjer, and in 1747 the Dutch succeeded in establishing a settlement and a fort on the island of Tattas. Forty years later the Sultan made a treaty, whereby he handed over the whole of his territory to the Dutch East India Company.

The Dutch, at the time when Marshal Daendels was Governor-General (1810), formally abandoned their settlement; and in 1811, when Lord Minto happened to be in Malacca, the Sultan requested the English to reoccupy the place instead of the Dutch, and Mr. Alexander Hare was commissioned to make an arrangement with the Sultan to check the pirates.

Notwithstanding his official position, Mr. Hare formed a plan, so says Dr. Hollander, to found for himself a principality in the interior of Bandjermasin, on the same plan as that later adopted by James Brooke in Sarawak. He received for that purpose from the Sultan a piece of territory which was very sparsely inhabited, and got many inhabitants of Java transported as colonists to this locality, where they were employed to lay out coffee and pepper plantations; and here he reigned over them as an autocrat.

On the restitution of Borneo to the Netherlands, after the general peace in 1816, Hare was obliged to leave his country, and most of the Javanese whom he had decoyed thither were sent back to their own land. He ultimately established himself with some slaves in the Kokos Islands, where he again played the rôle of an independent









